

The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

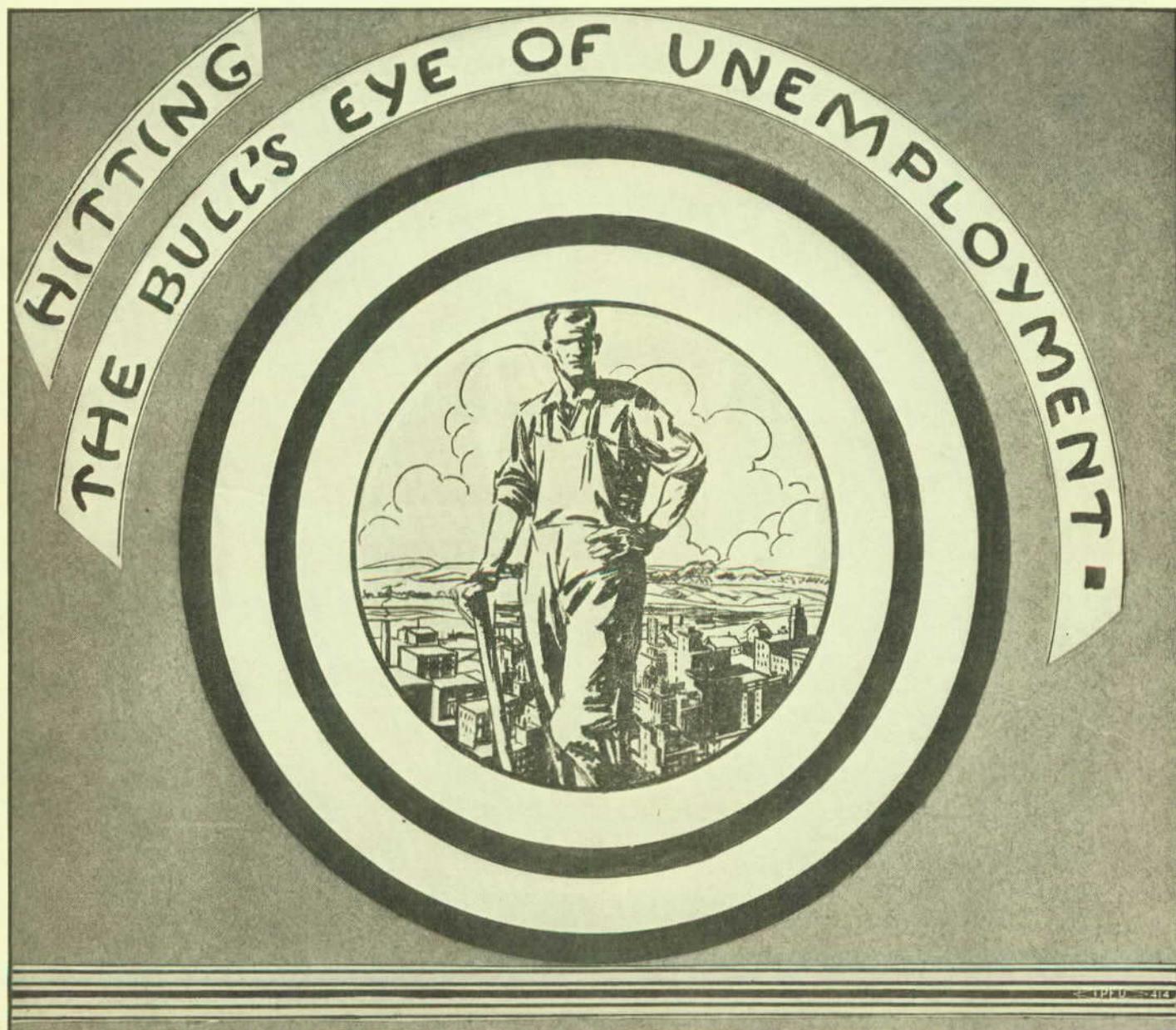


RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1936

NO. 4



FLOODS TORNADOES ... DUST STORMS

Disaster reaches out its fingers toward us at times, catching some and just avoiding others. Those who merely see these disasters of nature and their effects on people are interested, full of pity, and helpful to the sufferers.

It takes a long time for the sufferers and losers in these disasters to return to normal, mentally, physically and financially, and some of them never do recover.

Sometimes these "common disasters," as they are called in the law books and by insurance companies, take toll of many lives, and leave hardship and suffering to the survivors.

We realize the limitations of life insurance as a substitute for a human life; but life insurance is a great alleviator of hardship and suffering to the widows and orphans left behind when death strikes.

□ □ □

A group life insurance policy covering the members of your Local Union would be a great protection in the event such a "common disaster" visited your members or even one family.

□ □ □

Individual insurance (for persons from one day old to those of mature years) might keep some families or individuals "off the rocks" and rehabilitate them, if disaster should strike.

□ □ □

Union Cooperative carries all kinds of life insurance, and will explain them to persons or organizations interested.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS
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Magazine Chat

We have often spoken about the fact that this publication is the product of co-operation of many minds in many different fields of endeavor. Strictly speaking, it could not be produced each month without the co-operation of printers' unions. They supply the skill and craftsmanship necessary to make this Journal a publication of merit.

We wish to pay tribute, therefore, to two men in the publication office who have for many years made a contribution to the technical side of this publication. They were Thomas W. Cadick and George Buckman, both now deceased. They were competent and gracious both, who helped make this venture in co-operative effort a success.

The eloquent plea against war by A. F. Lockhart, used in our frontispiece, was published in the Minnesota Union Advocate, St. Paul, one of the most thoughtful of labor weeklies. We believe it indicates how the general run of working people are thinking these days about the effort to settle international disputes by shooting down thousands of innocent men.

The new series of technical articles on various phases of electrical science by Austin C. Lescarboura is attracting immediate attention. We are receiving letters of approval at this office. We believe that everyone of our members can benefit by reading and studying these articles. They are secured for our readers' advancement and should not be missed.

This number contains a list of examination questions used in Chicago. Try these on your piano, boys—ouch!



IF I WERE TO PRAY

BY A. F. LOCKHART

If I were to pray, I would send my prayer to the scattered stars and ask God to teach me how to hate—how to hate the thing called war; how to hate its mockeries of every wholesome sentiment that has ever blessed mankind; how to hate its betrayals, its vicious conspiracies, its eternal lies and falsities.

If I were to pray, it would be for strength to strip the robes of shame from this thing all men abhor in their saner moments, for strength to tear the bloody trappings from a monster that feeds on rotted flesh and the ruins of those things which have glorified mankind since Time began.

I would pray that God give me the will to face the cunning of those who prostitute man's sense of loyalty on the high altars of greed and avarice; I would pray for the will to face and unmask them that men may know them for what they are.

I would ask for fortitude against the slurs of small-minded men of the cloth who seek justification for their worship of Mars in holy books which were written by God knows whom and twisted to meet the whims of ignorant ecclesiastical autocrats of a day that is dead and gone.

I would pray for patience and perseverance that I might counsel with those who become insane with a false sense of patriotism under the lash of lies and murderous distortion.

I would ask for courage and forbearance against my friends who would be quick to forget, under the stress of changing times, those bonds which bind us under normal conditions.

If I were to pray, this would be my prayer: Teach me how to hate war in all its varied forms, and give me a sense of humor to meet any situation such a prayer would instantly create!

Pennell Cawley



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Hitting the Bull's Eye of Unemployment

FTER seven tragic years of depression, and the earnest efforts of government to re-employ millions, the unemployed have reached a new high level.

Good physicians of the ailing social order should therefore reexamine causes of this disease of unemployment, and seek adequate remedy.

Disease: Unemployment.

Cause: Machine technology?

Remedy: ?

One of the hopeful signs that eventually the United States as a nation may get 'round to facing the major problem of the industrial system is that employers are beginning to throw out propaganda denying that machines destroy jobs.

A neat pamphlet entitled "Ten Facts on Technology and Unemployment, a statistical proof of the contribution of machinery to the creation of employment and a higher standard of living," has been sent broadcast. This is published by Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Chicago. This institute was founded during the life of the NRA. It is composed of 39 industries manufacturing automatic and semi-automatic machines.

An examination of these 10 facts reveals, first, that they are not in all cases facts at all, but arguments; second, that they do not make up "statistical proof" at all, as we shall see.

Alleged Fact 1

"Between 1870 and 1930 the population of the United States increased 218 per cent, while the gainfully employed increased 291 per cent. Shortly after the Civil War, before the great strides in technological advancement had been made, 324 persons were employed in producing the goods and services for each 1,000 inhabitants. By 1930 a higher standard of living, resulting largely from development of machinery, had created so many new desires that 400 persons were at work filling the demands of each 1,000.

"There was a gain of 20,000,000 new jobs during the period of most intensive technological advancement, 1900 to 1930. For each 1,000 of the 47 million added population 422 new jobs were created in this period of twentieth century development."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 1

What should be the relation of employment to population growth? Perhaps it should have been, instead of 218 to 291, 218 to 391. In this case, the foregoing

When? The problem of machine displacement of men is not being faced. But employers are beginning to throw out new propaganda.

argument falls to the ground. Until we know the index of correlation, the mere statement proves nothing about machine displacement of men. This analysis holds good for the next set of figures. Perhaps with the "creation of new devices" 500 persons should have been at work fulfilling the demands of 1,000. This goes for the next set of "facts."

One factor which has not been taken into account is the rapid increase in employment of women outside the home, a trend begun during the war and never reversed. The federal Woman's Bureau says that one in every four wage earners, at present, is a woman. While some women were employed for wages in 1870, a much greater proportion than at present were working in their own homes, and were not counted as wage earners.

Labor has never taken the position that machine economy did not increase the standard of life. Labor's position is as follows:

(1) Under an unplanned economy, promiscuous introduction of machinery, and predatory competition have never permitted the nation to reach the high standard of life *possible* with present, or potential machine and organizational equipment.

(2) There has been a growing pool of permanently unemployed.

(3) Rapid displacement of men by machines is proved in many industries, cigar making, dial telephoning, etc.

(4) Therefore, it appears that the increasing number of permanently unemployed may be traced to machine displacement.

Alleged Fact 2

"If unemployment were due to machines displacing men it should be most severe in the industries where machines are used most. However, it is nearest normal levels in the most highly mechanized industries, such as automobile and textile manufacturing, in the paper and printing trades and other intensely developed manufacturing industries. Most of today's unemployment is in occupations in which machines are used least.

It is severest in building construction, the service trades, foundry and machine shops and heavy machinery manufacturing where most of the work is done by skilled men."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 2

Why? Why should it be most severe in highly mechanized industries, if men displaced by machines in these mechanized industries gravitate to the unmechanized industries? Why again, if all industries are closely inter-related? Take the construction industry. It is a pivotal industry, affected by conditions in many, or even all other industries. Again, if housing shows a sharp decline, if industrial and commercial structures are overbuilt, why shouldn't there be heavy unemployment due to other causes than machines? Total unemployment is made up of jobless from three sources: shifting seasonal conditions; depression conditions; machine displacement.

Alleged Fact 3

"One of each seven factory workers today has a job making some product that was unknown to his grandfather 50 years ago. Eighteen of the major manufacturing industries of today have been wholly developed since 1880, and they would not be in existence except for technological advancement which has taken place since that time. They are responsible for the employment of 1,000,000 workers in manufacturing alone. It is impossible to determine accurately the additional millions who receive employment producing and processing raw materials for these industries, and handling, servicing and selling the finished products, but it may be conservatively estimated that one out of every four persons gainfully employed today owes his job to one of these 18 industries."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 3

Suppose then such goods were produced by hand, how many millions would be employed?

Alleged Fact 4

"Between 1920 and 1930 the 19 principal growing occupations gained three times as many workers as the 19 principal vanishing occupations lost. In 1930 there were 321,322 fewer draymen, teamsters and stable hands than in 1920; 134,000 fewer millwrights and diesetters; 75,000 fewer dressmakers in homes; and 74,000 fewer blacksmiths. The total loss in the 19 declining occupations was about 800,000, as contrasted with a gain of more than two and a quarter million in the 19 growing occupations. The gain

consisted partly of an increase of 687,000 truck drivers and chauffeurs; 356,512 mechanics; 428,945 building and general laborers; 205,899 painters and glaziers; and 158,000 hair-dressers, manicurists and barbers. A significant fact in connection with this change in occupations brought about by technological advancement is that less arduous, more pleasant and better compensated jobs displaced old, strenuous, hazardous occupations. The trend toward more pleasant work and better working conditions has paralleled the development of machinery. An outstanding example of this is the decline in child labor from one out of every five children between 10 and 15 years of age working in 1900 to less than one in 20 in 1930."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 4

These figures are probably correct. That occupations brought about by technological advancement are "less arduous, more pleasant" is also true. "Better compensated" is highly questionable. When measured by justice, labor has received less of the income it produces, rather than more. To return to the "less arduous and more pleasant" part; upon this fact labor believes a whole new conception of industry should be and must be erected, through planned economy.

Alleged Fact 5

"Only 4 per cent of about 2,500,000 unemployed studied in the Federal Unemployment census of April, 1930, reported that they lost their jobs on account of 'industrial policy,' under which the displacement of men by machines was listed as one of several sub-classifications."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 5

What does this prove? An unemployed man often loses his job because of machine introduction without at all being conscious of the cause.

Alleged Fact 6

"Only 16 per cent of all inventions have as their primary purpose the saving of labor, according to a study of recent patents. Most machines are invented to create entirely new products, to render new services or to improve old products or services. Seven-tenths of all inventions tend to increase labor's relative share of the national income."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 6

If this "fact" is based upon the text of the application, it resembles "hearsay" as evidence. Patents could not be granted if they undertook to displace labor—openly. Patent lawyers, like other lawyers, know what weasel words are, and place good face upon their acts.

Alleged Fact 7

"After a detailed study of the effect of technology on employment, the National Industrial Conference Board concluded that 'industries which advanced most rapidly along technological lines drew most heavily on the labor supply, while industries which were mechanized more slowly absorbed smaller portions of the available working force. This is due to the fact that machines decrease costs and prices, improve the quality of goods, and stimulate sales. Employment is thus increased throughout the innumerable fields of the industrial system.'"

Analysis of Alleged Fact 7

The National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' research union, is notorious for its misreading of social needs and social causes. But just how is employment increased under the foregoing conditions? Why do individual employers introduce machines—is it not to lower labor costs—and if labor costs are lowered, how can labor purchase? And have prices fallen? Harold G. Moulton, Brookings Institution, charges capitalists with keeping prices up, and killing capitalism. (See "The Trouble with Capitalism is Capitalists," Fortune Magazine.)

Alleged Fact 8

"Real wages—the purchasing power of labor in terms of goods—more than doubled between 1900 and 1935. Higher wages have been made possible by greater production. In the first 30 years of this century production per wage earner increased 68 per cent, but to make this increase possible manufacturers installed 331 per cent more equipment, measured in horsepower. An important factor in increasing the value of all incomes in terms of goods was the reduction of prices made possible by technological advancement.

"Wage and salary earners received 67.4 per cent of the national income of 1934 (the latest year for which figures are readily available)—a larger share than ever before in history. While production of American factories increased 216 per cent between 1899 and 1929, wages paid to labor increased 479 per cent."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 8

These statements are probably based upon the following table compiled by Brookings Institution:

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, Money Wages, and Real Wages.

1801-1932

(1926=100)

Year	Wholesale Price	Money Wages	Real Wages*
1801	111.8	11.0	9.8
1805	104.2	14.2	13.6
1810	107.7	14.2	13.2
1815	121.5	14.2	11.7
1820	76.6	12.8	16.7
1825	71.8	13.8	19.2
1830	65.6	13.8	21.0
1835	74.6	15.1	20.2
1840	71.1	16.1	22.6
1845	62.6	16.1	25.7
1850	62.3	17.0	27.3
1855	68.9	18.3	26.6
1860	60.9	18.8	30.9
1865	132.0	28.0	21.2
1870	86.7	33.0	38.1
1875	77.7	31.2	40.2
1880	65.1	27.5	42.2
1885	56.6	29.8	52.7
1890	56.2	31.7	56.4
1895	48.8	30.7	62.9
1900	56.1	32.6	58.1
1905	60.1	37.2	61.9
1910	70.4	43.1	61.2
1915	69.5	47.2	67.9
1920	154.4	95.9	62.1
1925	103.5	97.7	94.4
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	95.4	100.9	105.8

Year	Wholesale Price	Money Wages	Real Wages*
1928	96.7	101.8	105.3
1929	95.3	103.2	108.3
1930	86.4	101.4	117.4
1931	73.0	103.7	142.1
1932	64.8	83.9	129.5

* The index of real wages is obtained by dividing the index of money wages by the index of wholesale price and multiplying by 100.

Please note that real wages are based upon a correlation with wholesale prices—and not with produced wealth. *Labor got less of produced wealth.* That is the reason that the economic structure is off balance, and spinning toward destruction.

Alleged Fact 9

"Production on the scale and of the quality essential to provide the present American standard of living would be impossible without the machinery used today. Much of the work that must be done in industry is of such a nature that it would be physically impossible for human hands to do it. Moreover, if technological advancement did not make possible a greater volume of production the standard of living could be raised only by increasing hand labor. Had it been necessary to increase hand labor in the same proportion as production between 1900 and 1930, every adult man and woman in the nation and several million children would have been needed in jobs. It would have required more than 60 per cent of the entire population whereas only about 40 per cent ever seeks gainful employment, the remaining 60 per cent being constituted chiefly of women and children supported by the 40 per cent. The absolute limit of improved living standards would be quickly reached if industry instituted no technological advancements. With the increased use of machinery there need be no limit to the abundance of goods and services enjoyed."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 9

Advocates of machine production have yet to prove that citizens are happier and wealthier under their economy. It might be an excellent thing if every man and woman in the nation were at work. (Here is an open admission of the whole case.) On the other hand labor can subscribe to "With the increased use of machinery there need be no limit to the abundance of goods and services enjoyed." But there is, and why?

Alleged Fact 10

"A 75 per cent increase in the 1929 production level would be necessary to provide a 'reasonable' standard of living for every family in the United States, according to the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The productive equipment of 1929, according to exhaustive surveys, was capable of producing only about 20 per cent more than it did. From this it would appear that there is still plenty for both men and machines to do."

Analysis of Alleged Fact 10

Yes, this, too, may be accepted. But why isn't the increase made? Why didn't the year 1929—the best year of capitalistic economy—see the full utilization of

productive equipment? Principally because capitalism strangles itself. Labor has said for half a century that it does not get a just share of produced wealth. We know now that it does not get enough of produced wealth to keep the economic machine running. The solution of machine displacement of men is not destruction of machine but social control, and economic planning. But would the Machinery and Allied Products Institute like that?

Wyer Entanglements

Samuel S. Wyer has come to life again. Be it remembered that Wyer did a smooth piece of publicity for the electric utilities several years ago. He induced the Smithsonian Institution, a government agency set up to carry on scientific investigation and publication, to put its imprint upon a piece of propaganda against the Ontario publicly-owned power development in Canada. Mr. Wyer's coup was sharply denounced in the United States Senate by Senator Norris.

Mr. Wyer is now sending out some attractive propaganda, well printed and artful, from his office in the Beggs Building, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Wyer's latest publications are:

Living Together in a Machine Civilization
Contributions to Way Out of Today's Depression
Industrial Planning vs. Governmental Planning
Capitalism's Opportunity to "Write Its Own Ticket of Plenty for All"
New Decalogue for Human Welfare

Some of this material is published under the Social-Engineering Fund but one does not know who the contributors to this fund are.

"Living Together in a Machine Civilization" is the most pretentious of Mr. Wyer's present publications. It covers 46 pages and is a curious mixture of engineering sense and social nonsense. It is replete with diagrams and charts. We do not wish to imply that Mr. Wyer has not built his latest venture without making some contribution to social thinking. For instance, his remarks on technological unemployment are interesting because they take issue with the propaganda of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute rejected above. Mr. Wyer says:

"The principal justification for using machines to replace labor is to increase production. The installation of labor saving machines results in

1. Increase in the amount of capital used.
2. Increase in skilled labor—getting a higher rate than the labor that was replaced—in building, maintaining, and operating the machines.
3. Replacing some labor. This replaced labor must get employment elsewhere.

"No man has a vested right in his job. Society does not guarantee to man a

right to make a living in a particular way or at a particular kind of work. All progress is based on change. It is a universal law that mere groups cannot stop progress but must adapt themselves to the changing conditions. The individual must adapt himself to society, not society to the individual.

"Society must recognize that if labor saving machines are installed faster than the increased production can be marketed or the resulting unemployed labor shifted to other occupations, then such machines will produce what is known as technological unemployment. To avoid human suffering, either the rate of labor replacement by machines must be slowed down or the daily working hours reduced, so as to give all a fair share of income."

Mr. Wyer's peculiar slant on present conditions is revealed by his "Definition of Capitalist":

"A capitalist is one who has saved and has capital for hire for the production of additional wealth. Contrary to the popular conception, a capitalist is not necessarily a man that has large wealth, or in popular language, is wealthy. When a laborer saves a part of his earnings and invests these, he immediately becomes a capitalist and helps finance large enterprises."

What he says about his tender feeling for capitalism is also of significance:

"What we call 'Capitalism' is an incident of our economic, political, and religious liberty, fits between the extremes of 'Anarchism' and 'Communism'—with varying shades of Socialism on either side—and provides the maximum permissible individual initiative and liberty. The specifically American idea, that has given us the highest general intelligence and living standards of any nation in the world and produced more opportunities for people to develop their talents and allow freedom of individual initiative, has been 'our blending of initiative and liberty.'

The catch in all this is the Code for an Orderly Society—a series of 42 principles set up by Mr. Wyer. He starts off by saying human rights must be held superior to property rights, then comes the catch in Mr. Wyer's high-sounding propaganda. He wishes to legalize the so-called yellow-dog contract and open-shop system.

"Labor must show responsibility by coming to work, staying at productive work, and producing an honest product.

"There is no vested right to make a living in any particular way or at a particular kind of work. The individual must adapt himself to society, not society to the individual.

"The public is an interested part in all labor controversies and has rights which both sides in the controversy must respect. Therefore, an industrial Bill of Rights and Duties, made up of guiding fundamental principles for the regulation of capital, management and labor and including judicially minded reviews of labor controversies, should be adopted by the public.

"In an industrial society such as ours,

the strike, the lockout, and the boycott are as much out of place and as disastrous in their results as is war or armed revolution in the domain of politics. The same disposition to reasonableness, to conciliation, to recognition of the other side's point of view, the same provision of fair and recognized tribunals and processes, ought to make it possible to solve the one set of questions as easily as the other."**

"In industries where uninterrupted continuity of service is vital to the public, 'there is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime.' As was aptly stated October 25, 1926, by the U. S. Supreme Court, 'Neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment confers the absolute right to strike.'***

"When a controversy arises between employer and employee there shall be no strike or lockout pending investigation and determination of the controversy by the duly authorized tribunal."****

"Any group of men have the right to organize themselves into a union and become affiliated with a national union and use representatives of this national union organization for wage negotiations and collective bargaining. Men belonging to such a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators or men who do not believe in unionism.

"Any group of employees have the right to organize themselves into a company union within the company by which they are employed and to use representatives of this group for wage negotiations and collective bargaining. Men belonging to such a union have the right to work without being harassed.

"Any individual has the right to decline to join either a national union or company union, and such a man has the right to work without being harassed by fellow workmen who belong to unions, abused with offensive names, or coerced by arbitrary methods.

"Management has the right to deal with the individual men or with representatives of organized groups, and also the right to organize for collective bargaining with organized groups."

** President Harding's message to Congress, December 6, 1921.

*** 227 U. S. p. 311.

**** Lauck's, "The Industrial Code."

I. B. E. W. LABEL FEATURED

The Painter and Decorator, magazine of the painters' union, has started a union label column, featuring in its March issue the label of the I. B. E. W. which is placed on switch and panel boards, and other electrical apparatus installed by our members.

The highest compact we can make with our fellow is, let there be truth between us two forevermore. It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet, or speak, or write to him; we need not reinforce ourselves, or send tokens of remembrance; I rely on him as on myself; if he did not thus or thus, I knew it was right.—Emerson.

Social Security Moves Toward Reality

UNCLE SAM expects labor unions, many of which have themselves set up insurance and pension plans, to bring understanding to the colossal task which the Social Security Board has before it.

Social security became an important possibility in the United States last year with the passing of the Social Security Act. With the passage of that act a board was created which is charged with a practical engineering job, and it is to be expected that a sharp distinction will be made between policies on social security and administration of the Social Security Act. Congress makes policies, and the Social Security Board is charged with the responsibility of putting these policies into effect.

Labor groups which feel that the standards set up by the Social Security Act are not high enough should take their cause to Congress, and should bring understanding to the highly complicated and difficult job of administering social security which the board has before it.

Such a distinction between policy and administration will save a great deal of trouble, both for labor groups who wish higher standards and the sincere administrators of the act. Shortly, the Social Security Board is to move into the old Labor Department building and have a complete structure of its own for its many departments.

Social security in the United States now means:

- Unemployment compensation
- Old age assistance
- Aid to the blind
- Aid to dependent children
- Maternal and child health
- Crippled children
- Child welfare
- Public health.

Strictly speaking, the Social Security Act which creates the Social Security Board was an enabling act which permitted cooperation between the federal government and the separate states. Before the full benefits of the federal act can become realities, the separate states must pass acts which permit them to receive federal aid under certain varying conditions. About the only experience the United States has had with social insurance was the workmen's compensation laws which were set up only after a long period of agitation by organized labor. Generally speaking, they have been successful, but only after a long trial and error basis.

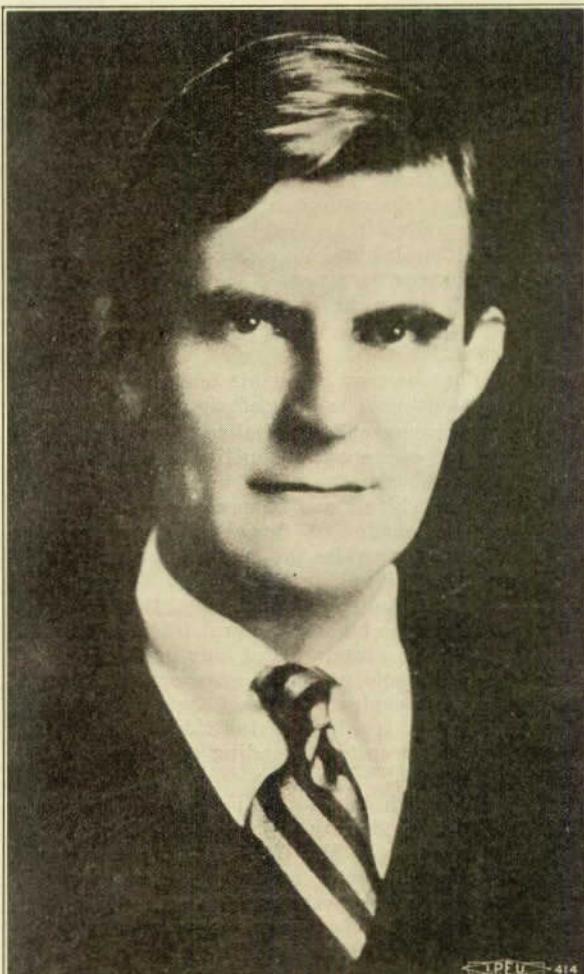
Experience of Europe Utilized

European nations turned to unemployment insurance almost half a century

Now an administrative problem. Gigantic task being handled in Washington.

before the United States thought of trying this method of stabilizing the economic life of the masses.

In the preparation of the Social Security Act every effort was made to cash



JOHN G. WINANT

Upon his experience, integrity and competency rests the gigantic task of administering the Social Security Act.

in upon the experience of other nations in handling this important problem. Whether this has been done will have to be proved during the coming years as the plan gets under way.

Social security in the United States means two things; it means the aspirations of the workers for a higher standard of living to be protected by an understanding and friendly government; and second, it means the actual administration of the Social Security Act.

Administration always depends upon administrators, and President Roosevelt has chosen to head the Social Security Board, Governor John G. Winant as

chairman. Governor Winant made a brilliant record as chief executive of the state of New Hampshire, hitherto a conservative state. He is regarded as a progressive in all types of legislation and a friend of labor. He went to the International Labour Office last year just prior to his acceptance of the appointment to the Social Security Board, as assistant director of the International Labour Office. Arthur J. Altmeyer, another member of the board, was Assistant Secretary of Labor. He has a good record in the field of social legislation and labor economics, as has Vincent M. Miles, another member.

The Bureau of Unemployment Compensation or job insurance is directed by R. Gordon Wagenet who is well known to building tradesmen for his connection with the New York Building Congress for many years and his friendliness to unions. Walton H. Hamilton is director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics. He was government representative to the International Labour Conference in 1935 and is known widely in labor fields as author of "The Control of Wages." The board has set up a Bureau of Informational Service with Louis Resnick, director, formerly with the Russell Sage Foundation. This bureau has for its goal complete and free contact with the public so that questions in regard to social security administration can be immediately answered. Frank Bane is executive director of the staff. Henry P. Seidemann is co-ordinator and Murray W. Latimer is head of the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits. Jane M. Hoey is director of the Bureau of Public Assistance. James V. Bennett is director of the Bureau of Business Management. Thomas H. Eliot is general counsel.

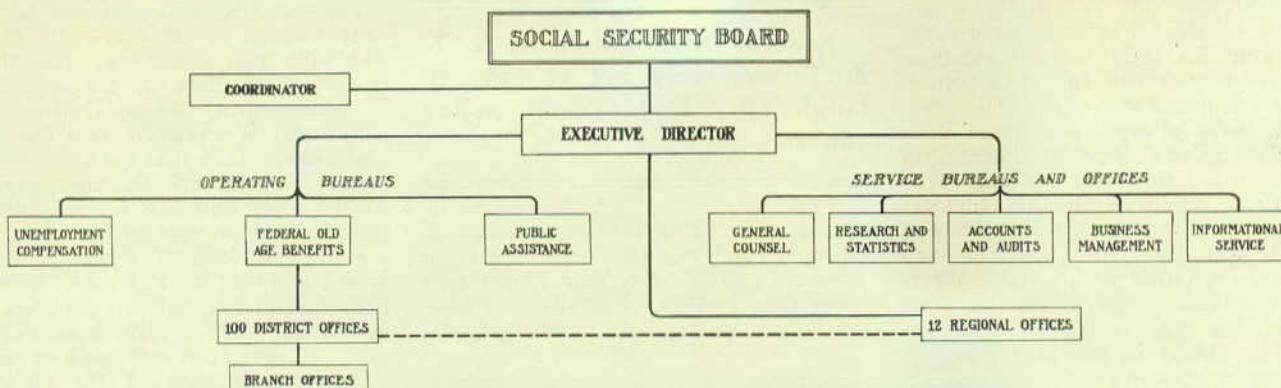
Records Make Colossal Problem

Some of the problems of the administration of the act are destined to give the Social Security Board a chronic headache. Consider the problem of record keeping alone. Take the state of New

York. Suppose that this state covers 250,000 employers and over 3,000,000 workers. There is a possibility that the insurance administration alone in the state of New York would have to handle each year 12 times the payroll of 250,000 employers, meaning about 36,000,000 individual entries per year for the 3,000,000 employees. Many of these entries will necessitate letter-writing, telephone calls and other follow-ups, perhaps personal interviews. The examination of these payrolls running into millions of sheets is only preliminary to the payment of benefits in exact and correct amounts so that other records can be kept for each

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

SET-UP APPROVED BY GOV. JOHN G. WINANT, CHAIRMAN, DECEMBER 4, 1935



individual workman to a towering number. This prospect is only for a single state. What kind of records the national Social Security Board must keep for 48 states, for perhaps 45,000,000 workers is not yet completely known.

It is expected that the experience of the United States Census Bureau with its automatic calculating and recording machines will furnish hope that automatic machines can be contrived that will take care of this problem of records from a national point of view. It is certain that if the problem is adequately solved, as it must be if social security becomes a fact, by sound administration, that we will at last have in the United States adequate records on unemployment and employment such as the country has never had before.

Also there will be adequate records of wages paid by given industries and from this great mass of material will come an accurate picture of many now moot subjects such as unemployment, standards of living, wages, and other such matters. Anyone who views the task ahead of the Social Security Board must be sympathetic.

Another task of the administration is to arrange how the individual workman may keep adequate records of the amounts paid to him under the act in the case of job insurance—what kind of passbooks he shall have and whether a stamping system shall be employed, a good deal the way some unions keep the books of their members when dues are paid. These are just two of the many problems that face the Social Security Board.

States Take Action

Up to February 14 the plans for old age assistance for 18 states had been approved by the Social Security Board. These states are:

Alabama	Mississippi
Connecticut	Missouri
Delaware	Nebraska
District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Idaho	Rhode Island
Iowa	Vermont
Maine	Washington
Maryland	Wisconsin
Michigan	Wyoming

Plans for the aid of dependent children in 12 states were approved as follows:

Alabama	Mississippi
Arizona	Nebraska
District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Idaho	Washington
Maine	Wisconsin
Maryland	Wyoming

Plans for aid to the blind were approved for 12 states:

Arizona	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Hampshire
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Idaho	Pennsylvania
Maine	Wisconsin
Mississippi	Wyoming

Labor people are perhaps more interested in unemployment compensation, a name that has been given to job insurance, because of the familiarity of the term "compensation" under workmen's compensation laws. It is probably a better term for Americans than unemployment insurance. Because of this interest the Social Security Board has prepared draft bills for state unemployment compensation which can be secured on application to the Bureau of Informational Service. These proposed draft bills are not prepared as models or even specimen acts, but merely to set up minimum standards for state unemployment insurance laws. They were prepared by experts in the employ of the Social Security Board with the co-operation of a panel of labor union leaders in Washington. One of the bills is of the pooled fund type and the other is of the individual employer reserve type. Already members of organized labor have shown interest in these minimum standards and have written in for copies, in order that they might initiate movements within their states for the adoption of such acts.

One of the burning questions before organized labor is how much contribution shall labor make to the pooled funds. One group takes the position that labor should not be asked to contribute funds to the pool out of which compensation is to be paid. This is urged on the ground that requiring workers to con-

tribute to the pool is unfair because employers do not pay out of their own individual pockets but out of the industry's income, whereas workers are forced to contribute a part of their wages. The other point of view suggests that workers should be required to pay from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent toward the common pool on the ground that this inspires a sense of responsibility in the worker. It is to be pointed out, however, that as social security matures and more and more types of welfare are attached to the social security wagon, the tax on the workers becomes greater.

Taxes On Workers Grow

One commentator, Herman Feldman, professor of industrial relations at Dartmouth College, points out: "The situation with regard to employee contributions must be viewed in perspective in order to see the difficulties ahead of us. It is true that only 1 per cent will in a year or two be deducted from the wages of employees in many or most states for unemployment insurance. But another 1 per cent will be deducted from his wages for old age pensions by the federal government beginning in 1937, this percentage to increase gradually to 3 per cent in 1949. Eventually this country will have compulsory contributory health insurance, and there will be a further deduction from wages of perhaps 2 to 3 per cent. It is not at all inconceivable, therefore, that in a decade most workers will have legal deductions of as much as 7 per cent of their own wages. In any event, many will soon have 4 per cent deducted, aside from non-legal deductions for purely company plan insurance and similar plans. This creates several large problems.

"Thus, it becomes very important for the employee to make sure that the contributions which are payable in his behalf are actually paid, since the benefits for which he is later eligible are in large part based upon the number of weeks during which such premiums have been paid. If for reason of negligence or dishonesty the employer has failed to pay his tax,

(Continued on page 185)

Gifford's Chickens Come Home to Roost

FOR 10 years the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has been quietly exposing the activities and ramifications, the employment and wage policies of the telephone monopoly. These exposures have always been based upon carefully digested facts and have never been refuted. However, the long series of articles published in this JOURNAL made reading only for the thousands of workers who knew first-hand the mal-practices of Mother Bell, a few students and professors in the universities, city officials and lawyers who were undertaking to combat the activities of the trust in courts.

Generally speaking, the telephone monopoly has been unusually successful in gulling the public. It has carried on high-powered publicity in the newspapers, usually showing attractive telephone operators answering calls in times of emergency long after the automatic dial system was put into effect. It has sidetracked legislation in the federal Congress. It has been successful in sidestepping the scrutiny of state public service commissions, and cities have generally got nowhere when they undertook to get rate reductions. Only one case has been successfully prosecuted against the telephone monopoly and that was the case recently won by the city of Chicago against a powerful subsidiary.

The Bell monopoly has succeeded in winning the favor of many so-called radicals who often speak for public ownership of basic utilities but exclude the Bell telephone system because it is so magnificently operated. The electrical workers have known that this is not true, but they have been as voices crying in the wilderness. Even high federal officials have been mistaken in their analysis of employment and wage policies in the Bell monopoly.

All this now appears to be on the road to change. The Federal Communications Commission under the leadership of Paul Walker is directing a bona fide investigation of the life and practices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He has a staff of 250 experts digging into the books of the Bell monopoly and there is no sign that he is failing in his duty.

The most startling—to the public—information elicited from any witnesses thus far was drawn from Walter S. Gifford, suave president of A. T. & T. Mr. Gifford admitted that since 1929 the Bell telephone system had reduced the number of its employees by 120,000 workers, or

Federal investigation of A. T. & T. monopoly not so easy to laugh off. Employment policy exposed.

32 per cent. This vast contribution to unemployment was made when operating revenues in 1935 were only 13 per cent lower than in 1929. Payrolls have been cut 26 per cent and the number of tele-

This last expression should be carefully scanned by those friendly persons who have tried to make out that the introduction of dials has not contributed to technological unemployment. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has shown conclusively that dial introduction has greatly contributed to unemployment. At the same time Mr. Gifford admitted that he was on the five-day week and was drawing \$206,000 a year pay. It is to be hoped that the Federal Communications Commission will not shirk its duty in showing how greatly unemployment has been increased by the introduction of the automatic switching system.

The dear economists who have pointed with pride to the telephone monopoly as a great example of the planned industry should read the biting criticism offered by the Federal Communications Commission on the A. T. & T.'s "failure of economic planning." The Federal Communications Commission speaks of "patent ineptitude." It continues, "The failure of economic planning in an industry so extensive in scope, so centralized in administration, with a stable price structure and no competition, is one of the curious incongruities in the recent history of the Bell system that needs to be investigated."

The Federal Communications Commission goes on to say: "Curtailment of labor force to reduce operating expenses has been an unmistakable policy of the Bell System. In the telephone end of the business this has resulted in a radical reduction of plant and traffic employees, increasing thereby the ratio of overhead, administrative, accounting and commercial expenses to total expenses."

"It is interesting to observe that the brunt of this unemployment fell upon the people receiving less than \$6,000 a year. The number of those receiving below \$1,000 a year dropped from 128,242 to 48,286, or a reduction of 80,000. Of these lay-offs, 74,000 were women and 6,000 were men."

Widespread Connections

This is in support of figures presented in the past by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL showing that the dial system had greatly curtailed the telephone operators force. It was no news to the electrical workers, but it was news to the public apparently, that the A. T. & T. was in the movie business. It appears

(Continued on page 183)



WALTER S. GIFFORD

He was forced to make admissions on subjects which have been carefully obscured for years.

phones has fallen only 10 per cent below the 1929 number.

Dividends Come First

Mr. Gifford was asked, "Is that a proper expression of your stewardship?" Mr. Gifford replied: "I think so. I think we did much better to cut payrolls than if we had reduced dividends. As to the people laid off, of course nobody is more unhappy than I am. We tried to spread the work and all that sort of thing, but we can not keep people for whom there are no jobs. I will not concede it is altogether due to the dial system."

Local Unions Find New Uses for Research

EVERYBODY knows that the union must act constantly on problems of employment and unemployment. In a strict sense, it is the only legitimate job agency in the United States.

The problems of the business manager of the local union have been peculiarly difficult during the depression. He has had to find what work he could find for his members, and he has had to exercise an unusual sense of fairness in the allotment of these jobs to the membership. As our members all know, various methods have been tried: the staggered hour method, the rotating job method, the method of taxing persons with permanent jobs for relief of those without jobs, etc.

Local Union No. 26, Washington, D. C., a good union with a record of success, has dealt almost exclusively with public works during the last five years. The government has embarked upon an expansion program in the nation's capital, and there has been a constant rivalry for these jobs among contractors. Local Union No. 26 has not faced some of the bitter trials of unemployment that other local unions in industrial cities have faced, but its officials have had problems of administration which were not easy.

Recently a representative of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL had an interview with C. F. Preller, business manager of Local Union No. 26. Mr. Preller was strong in his support of local union research. He said, "We have had some difficulty in getting some of our members to make their weekly reports to the business office, but this, too, is passing away as the members see the benefits accruing to them from this research."

It should be stated that Local Union No. 26 passed to the research plan as soon as it became a policy of the International Office. It has one of the best systems of reporting and gives a complete and full report to the International Office on questions of wages, hours, classifications of work, and such matter. Credit should be given to Financial

Secretary O. H. Ross for his great interest in and competency in handling research work.

Unexpected aid from figures gathered for International Office research department.

Yearly Income Plan

Mr. Preller stated that his greatest problem during the last three years is to allot jobs to members on a fair basis. He has tried to do this upon a new plan, dependent upon research reports. It may be described as a yearly income plan. He tries to equalize the yearly income of the members and he knows with a fair degree of accuracy the income of each member by the reports which the member sends in on the jobs where he is employed. If then, two men appear for the same job, and one has up to the time of application made \$600 and the other has made \$1,000, the preference is given to the man with the fewer numbers of hours and the smaller income. Mr. Preller declares that these facts have greatly simplified his problem because he cannot be charged with personal preference and favoritism. He lets the facts speak for themselves and determine the outcome.

Another unexpected use to which the local research figures have been put has to do with negotiations with contractors. Contractors are only human and sometimes they are inclined to overstate costs to themselves and understate benefits of the union in reports. Mr. Preller says he has had experience where the contractor has bitterly complained that his labor costs have been so much higher than he expected that he has declared he has wished to use this for a basis for lowering the hourly wage scale. But by the local research record, the local union is able to determine the labor costs on any given job and the business manager

is prepared to agree with or deny the contention of the contractor.

Local unions sometimes feel that the research reports are merely for the International Office and the research department. But local unions such as Local Union No. 26 now find that this is not true, that the local union has as much use in their daily struggle for figures as the International research department.

This year's letter sent out to local unions by G. M. Bugnizet, stated:

To All Local Unions:

"The year 1936 gives some promise of pick-up in business and we hope renewed employment for our members, but we can not honestly report to you that it means any lessening of the general struggle of labor for a higher standard of living. Therefore the International Office is anxious to use every weapon it can to forward the cause of the local unions, and as you know, one of our important weapons during the last five years has been accurate figures gathered for our research department by our local unions.

Fine Progress Shown

"The time has come to request new reports. The International Office is very much pleased with the fine response of our local unions reporting the hours of work which they performed in 1934. We know that our research system is making real progress. Many of our business managers report that they have found that possession of records of the labor costs on individual jobs to be of tremendous value in obtaining other jobs. By being able to prove to employers that labor costs on similar work done by the union have not been excessive, they have been able to secure work which might otherwise have gone to non-union labor.

"Because our local unions perform electrical work of so many different classifications, and because of the fact that it is impossible to get all of these various classifications of work within the small space limits of

(Continued on page 188)



Neon Signs and the Electrician

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.

(Second of series)

LESS than a dozen years old, the neon sign has become commonplace. Even the smallest hamlet boasts of one or more luminous tube signs conveying some advertising message to passers-by. And a huge industry employing thousands of workers and doing an annual business running into the many millions, is providing profits and jobs pretty much spread out from coast to coast, because of the localized manufacturing setup. The signs themselves are specialized work and likewise the installation and maintenance; the electrician is therefore familiar with what this art and practice is all about. What's more, there are strong indications that luminous signs may soon enter the general illumination field, in which event the electricians' work opportunity will expand.

First of all, let's get our definitions straight. Popularly known as neon signs, all luminous tubing is not necessarily neon. The original advertising signs employing gaseous tubes made use of the vivid red brilliance of neon gas. Developed by a Frenchman, Georges Claude, the signs became known as Claude Neon Signs. In addition to neon, however, other gases are in common use, some to provide a characteristic color and others to facilitate conduction of electric current by the breakdown of gas molecules, a process known as ionization.

Neon provides vivid red illumination. It is still the most popular choice because red makes the strongest appeal to human vision. But where there are many neon signs already in use, especially on important urban thoroughfares, other colors are resorted to, and that means other gases.

Argon gas provides a purplish blue to reddish purple discharge. Mixtures of argon and neon show almost the same color as pure argon. A mixture of argon, neon and helium is used with mercury to produce greens and blues. In addition to the choice of gases, the sign maker also can use different colored glass tubing, adding still another color factor. Uranium glass, with an argon, neon and helium mixture, produces a light green effect. A dark amber tubing provides a moss green effect. Blue tubing provides a dark blue effect.

Helium gas provides a white tinged with pink at low pressures, and a yellow tan at higher pressures. The golden colored tubes are predominantly helium.

Mercury vapor produces a blue light. This predominant blue can be modified by introducing other gases, and used

Luminous tubes now common for advertising signs may soon become important factors in general illumination.

for a green effect by the use of yellow glass.

Two other gases, krypton and xenon, are employed mainly to improve the electrical characteristics of the luminous tube rather than for any characteristic color effect.

The luminous tube as electrical art is quite complicated. In addition to the use of different gases and combinations thereof, the tube maker can juggle the gas pressure so as to obtain many more effects. At certain pressures the gases act in a certain manner, and in a quite different manner when the pressure is raised or lowered. All the pressures, of course, are less than atmospheric, and are expressed in millimeters of barometric pressure. Extreme cold also affects some tubes, particularly those with a mercury-vapor content.

So much for the gas. But what does a luminous tube consist of, and how is it made?

A luminous tube is made of one or more lengths of glass tubing bent and joined together while in the hot plastic condition to form letters and other designs. The ends of each section of tubing are closed by a glass cap containing the electrode and lead-in. The glass tubing is thoroughly cleaned with dilute acid and water to remove all impurities, and then dried with warm air. Through a short length of tubing called a tubulation, the tube with electrode ends sealed

in place is bombarded and pumped out. So as to make certain that all moisture or water vapor, as well as volatile metal particles, within the glass tubing and entrapped in the metal electrodes, are driven out, the tube is subjected to a high voltage discharge through its rarefied air. Tube and metal electrodes become quite hot during this process known as bombardment. Continued pumping removes the remaining air and any impurities and moisture, whereupon the tubulation is sealed off.

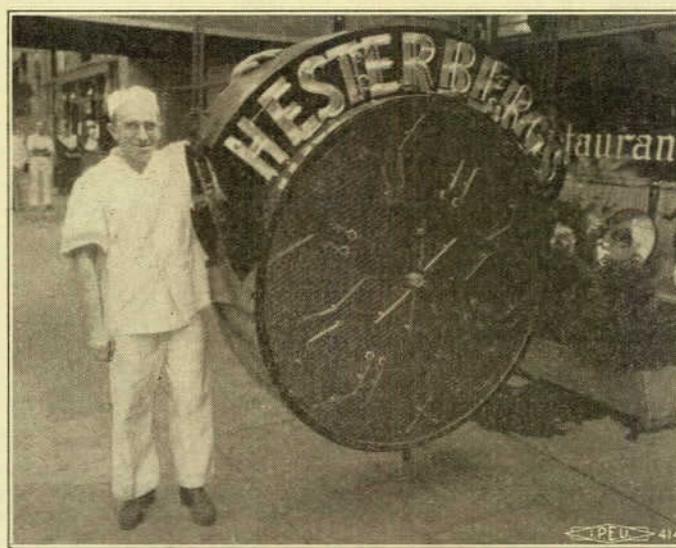
It is on the proper bombardment, pumping and filling to correct gas pressure, that the luminosity and life of the tube depend. Electricians have fully mastered this lesson. Present-day tubes remain vivid and trouble-proof through thousands of hours of constant use.

High Voltage; Low Amperage

A luminous tube requires very high voltage but little amperage. For example, at 15,000 volts the large-sized glass tubing of 15-millimeter diameter, calls for less than 30 milliamperes (30/1000 ampere). A maximum of 60 feet of red or neon tubing and 72 feet of blue or mercury vapor tubing can be operated at this voltage and with this current. Smaller diameter tubing materially cuts down the footage that can be supplied at given voltage. Very short lengths such as border lights for a store window easel or small sign, say, calling for six feet of large-diameter tubing, can be operated at 2,000 volts, with 12 to 15 milliamperes.

Today the installation of neon signs is highly systematized. Tubing for outside signs is supported at its terminals by porcelain or pyrex housing containing contact springs, or again by snug-fitting bushings with flexible leads and clips inside the casing, to make contact. Flexible leads and clips, with suitable insulating sleeves, connect with inside signs and border light tubing. There are various kinds of insulated posts and stand-off insulators, connectors, insulator sleeves, etc., to facilitate any assembly and mounting. Because we are dealing with high voltage which might prove mighty distressing if not fatal to weak hearts, every precaution is taken to prevent live leads coming into accidental contact with careless humans, and to prevent troublesome leakage and shorts.

Transformers supplying high-voltage, low current energy to signs are likewise nicely standardized. Many transformer manufacturers supply standard transformers for this purpose, usually rated at from 5,000 volts to 15,000

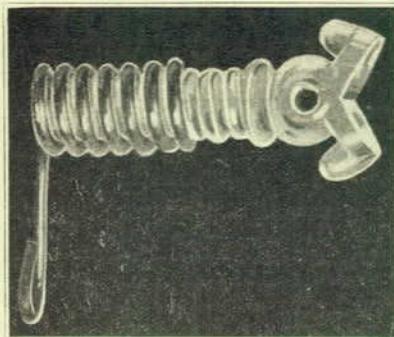


A neon sign of the animated kind. The luminous tubes are mounted on motor-driven wheels, while a system of flashers provides different combinations of colors for a striking pinwheel effect. Transformers are mounted on the rotating wheels, connections being made through slip-rings and brushes. The top lettering of course is stationary.

volts, and with various amperage capacities from 18 to 60 milliamperes and over. Recently, high intensity tubing has appeared calling for higher amperage.

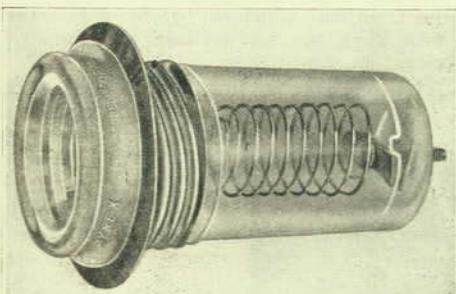
Transformers Involved

To obtain maximum life from luminous tube sign transformers, it is recommended that they be rigidly mounted in upright position, although it is possible to mount transformers on end or inverted, if necessary. Transformers should be located in an enclosure to provide ample spacing between



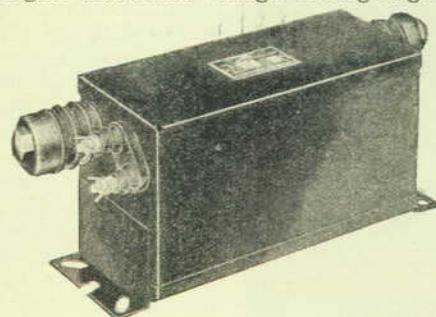
Pyrex glass stand-off insulator used to support the luminous tubing, particularly in window borderlight installations.

terminals and grounded parts of the sign, and in such manner that they will be protected from rain and snow. Adequate ventilation should be provided for transformers which are mounted within enclosures of indoor signs.



Socket type mounting for luminous tubes. The tubing end is placed in this socket, and contact is made through the coil spring.

Transformers must be wired so that they can be connected to circuits of rated voltage and frequency, and must not be wired with primaries connected in series for operation on circuits of higher than rated voltage. In large signs,



Typical transformer for luminous tube sign, with insulated caps covering the high-voltage terminals.



Typical electrode for luminous tube. This sealed-in metal electrode with its lead, is applied to the glass tubing of the sign. The success and life of the sign depend mainly on the quality of the electrodes.

transformers should be wired in groups, each circuit having current capacity of 15 amperes or less. In doubleface signs it is recommended that each face be wired and controlled independently of the other. Transformers should be located in the sign body to permit minimum length of secondary cables, and the secondary circuits must not be interconnected. All luminous tube signs should be independently fused.

The popularity of luminous tube signs is, of course, traceable to their economy, first, because they emit practically all their light in some desirable color, so that no screens are required which would greatly reduce the effective illumination; second, because luminous tubes require considerably less wattage than would incandescent lamp signs for the same attention value. The cost of hourly operation of any luminous tube sign can be determined by multiplying the wattage consumption by the kilowatt hour rate. As an example of this economy, 60 feet of 15 mm. neon tubing can be operated with a 15,000-volt transformer consuming approximately 225 watts, which in a locality enjoying 6c per kilowatt hour current, would mean about 1 1/4c per hour for current. The sign, of course, is most likely made up of several lengths of tubing, with several transformers, and therefore costs several times the 1 1/4c per hour, per unit length.

Trouble Causes Cited

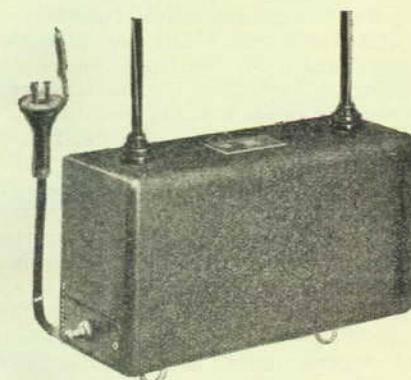
Some electrical power company rates are based on voltage-ampere rather than watt consumption. As standard neon transformers have a voltage-ampere consumption of approximately twice that of their wattage rating, the cost of operation when using standard types of low power factor transformers in districts where rates are based on V. A. consumption, will be approximately 50 per cent greater. To effect maximum saving in cost of operation, high power factor transformers should be used as these types have a volt-ampere rating approximating the wattage consumption. A capacitor is included with these high-power factor transformers, usually mounted inside the transformer casing, to obtain the necessary correction.

There are definite conditions that can prove detrimental to luminous tube operation, as follows:

1. Open high-tension circuits caused by:
 - (a) Broken tubing.
 - (b) Exhausted tubing (loss of gas).
 - (c) Broken high-tension conductors.
 - (d) Defective secondary flashers (animators).
2. Grounded or shorted high-tension circuits, caused by:

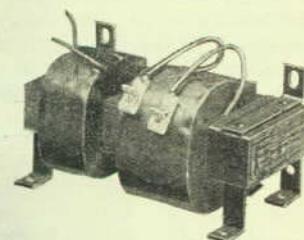
- (a) Soot, bugs and grime-covered tubes and insulators.
- (b) Accumulated water.
- (c) Defective or damaged cable insulation.
- (d) Insufficient spacing of conductors or electrodes.

3. Inadequate ventilation for transformers which are mounted within enclosures or indoor signs.
4. Abnormal power supply—high or low voltage, or incorrect frequencies. (Frequency must be exactly as stamped on transformer, while volt-



Transformer for indoor use, such as window border lights.

- age must not vary more than plus or minus 10 per cent of indicated value.
5. Improper rotary converter service, where such is used in a D. C. district, causing high or low frequency and voltage.

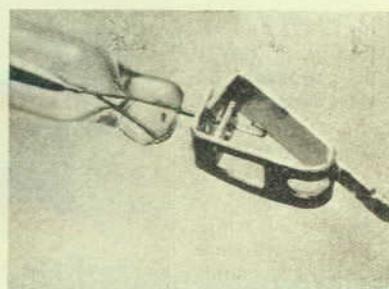


Exposed transformer designed for placement in the metal casing of a sign.

6. Improper tube footage causing high-voltage surges in both tubing and transformer.

There is always the possibility of radio interference from a luminous tube sign. In complicated signs, such interference may be caused by the flickering of the

(Continued on page 182)



Ingenious hooked post electrode with spring connector clip for facilitating connections in the bushing type of mounting.

Greates Electric Sign Union-Built

THERE is a new sign on Broadway, said to be the largest in the world—and utilizing all modern lighting effects. It was "unveiled" late in March, and gave even jaded Broadway a thrill. It is an advertisement for Wrigley's spearmint gum, and was a 100 per cent union job. One hundred and twenty-one electricians set the vast mechanism to work.

Picture a 10-story building one block long and you get some idea of the biggest sign in the world which flashed across Times Square for the first time on the evening of March 28. The spectacle, representing a million-dollar investment of the Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Company, follows their display atop the old Putnam Building, which dominated Times Square from 1917 to 1924.

The new site is a good one, occupying the entire block on Broadway from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street on the east side of Times Square, where hundreds of thousands throng the sidewalks, and where daily more people pass through one subway station than actually reside in Toledo or Dayton. The height from the sidewalks to the top of the structure exceeds the height of the Statue of Liberty.

This sign represents a departure in advertising technique. In direct contrast to the other quick-flashing, electric signs, to the hurrying crowds, the Wrigley display is keyed to a slow-motion tempo. Gigantic multi-colored fish, largest of which measure 42 feet in length, appear to glide about among rhythmic waves of sea green light, in gentle, unhurried movement. Bubbles rise lazily to the top of the sign. In the center of this electrical sea, perched on a package of Spearmint bigger than a box car, the traditional "Spearman" dominates the scene.

Behind the scenes, animating the tropical display which is spread across a spider-web of steel, are intricate flashing mechanisms rivalling stage lighting devices, and of a magnitude never before attempted in an outdoor electrical picture. The electric current required would serve all the needs of a city of 10,000, while the annual wattage consumed is sufficient to operate all the radios in the United States for a period of two

Wrigley's new 10-story high "tapestry in electrics" employed 121 members of Local Union No. 3. Crowds bewildered by display.

hours. To give some idea of the size of the figures, it has been estimated that if a six-foot man were enlarged in the same proportion as the smallest fish on the sign, the eighty-sixth story of the Empire State building would barely reach his shoulders.

The sign contains 1,084 feet of neon tubing and almost 70 miles of insulated wire, enough neon to put the red stripes in an American flag running the entire breadth of Uncle Sam's largest battleship, and sufficient wire to run two lines between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and eight lamp receptacles are used, which, if stacked end to end, would make six piles the height of the Eiffel tower. Eight tons of galvanized sheet metal are used in the sign proper, and the total weight of the sign is 110 tons. Housed in the specially built control-room, which compares in area to the size of a three-room city apartment, are seven and a half tons of electrical apparatus and equipment.

One hundred and twenty-one members of Local Union No. 3 were employed in the assembling and wiring of this sign and 179,000 feet of No. 12 wire was used for circuit wiring. Thirty-two feed legs,

273 feet in length, of 500,000 circular mill wire were used to supply the 29,508 15 and 25 watt lamps, 1,084 feet of neon tubing, used in the circuit work. The total wattage of the sign is 835,080 watts.

The panel board that controls this sign is 17 feet, 6 inches long and 8 feet 6 inches in height. It consists of eight panels, all built and made by union men. The panel boards are equipped with eight three-pole master switches of 400 ampere capacity and eight master magnetic controlling circuit breakers, controlling the circuit distribution. All the automatic switches and control equipment are made or assembled in union shops. Any part of the controls that was not manufactured by union shops was assembled by union shops so that the sign is almost in its entirety a 100 per cent union job.

Brother Edward McAlinn was the foreman in charge of construction throughout the job. Brother Emil Baurenfiend estimated the entire job. Both Brothers Baurenfiend and McAlinn are members of Local No. 3 of long standing.

All flashers used on the job are made by union men and assembled by Betts and Betts. The estimated cost of the sign consisting of labor and equipment is approximately \$1,000,000.

Dorothy Shepard, attractive young artist, famous for her interpretations of southern sea-life, was brought from California especially to create the design for this novel spectacular. She states that the creatures which will swim across the New York sky are stylized adaptions of actual tropical fish.

Largest in the sign is the angel-fish, to be found among the coral reefs of the West Indies. Another is the veiltail, with widely spread fins, which though it fights its own kind till death, can be kept among other fishes with perfect safety. Thus the veiltail, at least will do nothing to upset the peaceful movement of the great display. Not to be ignored is the pompadour, a striped marvel, believed to be the king of all aquarium fishes. And floating about in lesser proportions but in equal brilliance are the beautifully marked rasbora heteromorpha, and the little aristocratic minnows of the sea—known by experts as nannostomus anomalous. But leaving the job (Continued on page 183)



A full block long and stretching ten stories high, the new display startles even jaded Broadway. It utilized 121 electricians.

Free Spirit of West In El Paso Strike

By HARRY W. HANTSCH, L. U. 585

(Editor's Note: Harry Hantsche—Captain Harry Hantsche, an aviator of achievement—is typical of the young men in the El Paso local who are waging battle for the union. He has been subjected to every type of company persecution, as have 100 other members of the I. B. E. W. organization at El Paso.)

VISUALIZE a small group of men, young, ambitious and fairly well equipped with an education to rightfully expect in life a few of the pleasures and material things necessary for a completely happy existence. These people, in order to assure them this condition in later days of their lives, foregoing all except the absolute necessities of life in order to invest all that they possibly could in homes in this city and in the surrounding fertile valley of the Rio Grande, hoping that when they finally come in full possession of these homes that their earnings in later years could be spent for things other than rent. All of this they did on their meager earnings for

Men fighting for fundamental rights refuse to compromise. Stone and Webster declines to employ elementary principles of industrial relations.

their work for the great Stone and Webster octopus that the people of this fair city permitted to take from them millions of dollars, sending this money to some eastern pocketbook.

Came the depression. Earnings of this company dropped slightly. What a howl; we must pay dividends to our stockholders. This money must go out of El Paso to satisfy the capitalists in New York. You men must stand the expense and we are going to reduce your salaries 10 per cent. This was in the early part of 1932. A few months later another 10 per cent cut in pay was imposed upon

the electrical workers of the company. The first reduction in pay was accepted by the employees without much objection. If this was necessary for the existence of this corporation these men were willing to share their part with them. But when the second 10 per cent cut was taken from them and at the same time the big shots and stool pigeon straw bosses shouting from the house-tops, that "we are taking a 5 per cent reduction, we can see no reason why you men can not take your cuts in pay." Stone and Webster must get the amount of earnings that they have specified. Then dislike for this octopus began to breed in the ranks of its employees.

Legal Right Granted

Came the NRA. Stone and Webster officials believing that they had good enough control over its employees that they would not dare to do anything about it, advised these employees of certain provisions of the NRA, which gave them

(Continued on page 184)



The El Paso strike under the leadership of Vice President Louis Ingram has been carried out with competency. Here is the picture of the commissary manned by the women's auxillary. Such spirit cannot lose.

Bureau's Camera Catches Appalling Picture

SIXTY-FIVE per cent of the industrial workers who were trying to buy their own homes were in arrears in their house payments on August 1, 1932. Forty-eight per cent of the renters among industrial employees were behind in their rent. Of the workers who were so far in arrears, 13 per cent of the renters and 50 per cent of the home-buyers were at least a year overdue at that time.

Such at least was the picture in one middle western industrial community, as revealed by a government survey of the effect of a continued business depression upon wage earners' families. Although the final report on this canvass has just been completed, the study itself was made in the late summer and fall of 1932. What the corresponding figures for more recent years would be is only a conjecture, but certainly the picture would not be a rosier one. In the light of later conditions it might be wished that the government had postponed its study for a year or two longer than it did. But in 1932 we were still hopefully expectant of locating, almost momentarily, that elusive corner around which prosperity is yet lurking. At that time no one dreamed that Old Man Depression would stretch his finger out to scrawl his name across the historic pages of the next four years or longer.

So it was that the government clicked its camera at an instant when we were still tobogganing, with sickening speed, down hill. Now that the film has at last been developed and we are able to view the unhappy scene, we find that in 1932 many had already lost their grasp and were sprawling along the hillside. Since then, we know, millions of others have slipped from their accustomed positions on our socio-economic bobsled.

The city chosen for this survey was South Bend, Ind., with its adjoining town

Factual study of depression toll in South Bend reveals back payments on homes, money borrowed from loan sharks, and dreary desolation. Is relief necessary?

of Mishawaka. Together they make up an important, but fairly typical industrial community. They have a combined population of about 133,000 people. Automobile factories and machine shops are the major industries offering employment opportunities for men there, while the chief industries employing women are those engaged in the manufacture of wearing apparel (including shoes and rubbers), automobile parts, machinery and electrical products.

Appalling Price Paid

The survey was conducted by the Women's Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Labor. Previously the Women's Bureau had made a survey of technological unemployment among women workers in South Bend in 1930. In 1932 representatives of the bureau went back and questioned over 1,100 of the same families which had been interviewed in the earlier investigation. The changes which had occurred in the economic status of these families in two short years were appalling.

Over 40 per cent of the families had had to seek outside relief in one form or another. Expenditures from public funds for relief purposes in South Bend had risen from 44 cents per capita in 1929 to \$4.75 in 1932. Total expenditures for relief (including private as well as public sources) in the city for this period

had multiplied more than 10 times, the increase being from 60 cents per capita in 1929 to \$6.08 in 1932. Of the families which reported that they had had to resort to public aid for assistance, 94 per cent had received relief in the form of food. But about half of them valued the relief which they had received as being under \$4 a week.

Those who had applied for relief did so only after all other means of augmenting their meager earnings had been exhausted. The families interviewed were normally thrifty people, eager to work, eager to own their own homes. In 95 per cent of the households one or more members had carried insurance in recent years. Over 55 per cent of them had had other savings in addition.

Must Borrow to Live

When the survey was made in 1932, 60 per cent of the families still had all their insurance policies unimpaired. But only 20 per cent of them still had their savings accounts intact. About 38 per cent had lost their savings, in whole or in part, through closed banks; another 17 per cent had tied their savings up in the homes which they were trying to buy, while the remaining 25 per cent had seen them waste away in driplets for running expenses. It is significant to note that, among the families which had to seek loans (about one-third of the total), in the great majority of the cases it was not to pay unusual or unpredictable expenses, but to meet ordinary living costs that they had had to borrow money. These loans, secured for the most part at times when the families were faced with their severest periods of unemployment, were generally small. They seldom amounted to as much as \$300.

Not the least of the borrower's troubles were the excessive interest rates which

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THEY LOOK TOWARD BETTER DAYS

Tuberculosis—As An Occupational Disease

By H. E. KLEINSCHMIDT, M. D.

(Written especially for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL)

A JUDGE'S chances of escaping tuberculosis are nine times better than those of a teamster. Midway between these extremes is the electrician. His chances of escaping death from tuberculosis are almost three times better than the teamster's but only one-third as good as the judge's. Recently the Bureau of the Census tabulated deaths from various causes according to occupation. The tuberculosis death rates per 100,000 employed males, 15 to 64 years of age, according to broad industrial groupings are as follows:

Professional men	26.2
Proprietors, managers and officials	43.2
Agricultural workers	46.5
Clerks and kindred workers	65.8
Skilled workers and foremen	72.1
Semi-skilled workers	102.1
Unskilled workers	184.9

This listing corresponds significantly with the general economic lot of bread-winners. Those in the upper brackets are, generally speaking, well paid and enjoy more luxury and ease than those in the lower brackets. Exceptions there are, of course, but these emphasize the general rule.

Tuberculosis is caused by a germ, the tubercle bacillus. This germ respects neither race, color, nor condition of servitude. Then why should the results of this disease be so strikingly affected by the way in which men make their living?

Industry and tuberculosis seem to have a close relationship. There are, to be sure, health hazards connected with certain jobs that predispose to tuberculosis. For instance, dusty trades may injure lung tissue and give the tuberculosis germ, which sooner or later infects nearly everyone, a chance to get a foothold. This is especially true of workers exposed to silica dust as in mining and tunneling operations and in trades where grinding and polishing require the use of silica compounds. But even when these and other special hazards are eliminated from the statistical picture, tuberculosis is still found to be far more common among industrial workers than among clerical and professional workers.

Body Resistance

Yes, the germ is the sole direct cause of tuberculosis, but germs alone are not enough. The other important factor is body resistance. Precisely what resistance is no one can say, yet it is common knowledge that environmental influences largely determine the

Workers who pay heavy toll to enervating jobs have not resistance of better nourished, more fortunate men.

strength of resistance offered by the body against tuberculosis germs. The kind of work we do may have an influence on general strength and health—long hours, exposure, physical and mental strain, play their part in weakening resistance. Far more important however, is the way in which we live our daily lives and that is determined largely by the kind of work we do. Insufficient food, crowding, faulty habits of eating and sleeping, lack of recreation, anxiety—these are the tearing-down forces. Comfort, an interesting job, a healthy mental attitude—these are examples of the upbuilding ones that help to prevent tuberculosis. The skilled worker is in a fortunate position. He has his battles and he carries a bigger load perhaps than the well-paid professional man, but his scale of living and general intelligence give him an advantage over many less fortunate fellowmen.

From the statistics quoted above it would appear as if the kind of work one does influences the amount of tuberculosis in a given occupation. But it may be that the real explanation is, in part at least, the other way round; that is, chronic ill health may be the reason why many a man finds himself taking the lowly job with poor pay. This fits in with what we know about tuberculosis, namely, that it does not always cause complete disability but reduces one's capacity for meeting the more difficult requirements of a responsible position. It

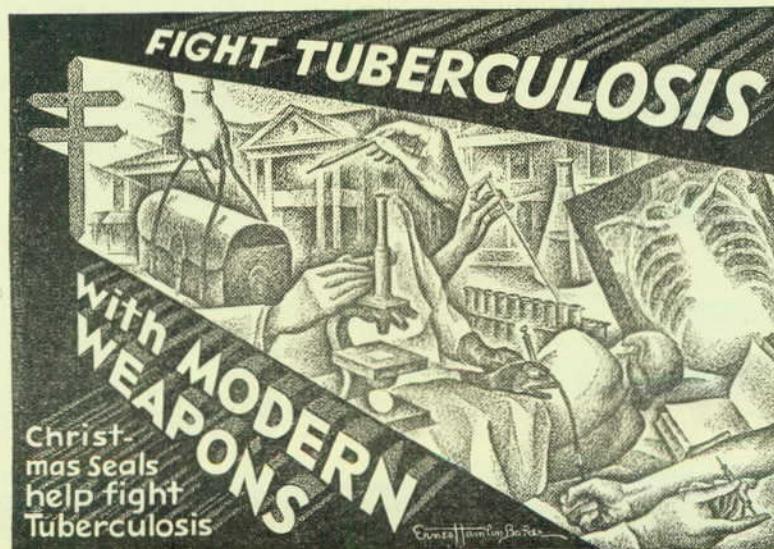
is also apparent that intelligence is a factor—in detecting the early warnings of the disease, in heeding the warning by consulting a physician promptly and in planning one's daily life. So it is probable that the less gifted in judgment and in intelligence gravitate into disease as well as into the poorer occupations.

In these days, however, the element of chance can be almost entirely eliminated. The depression has taught us that hard times and tuberculosis are not necessarily inseparable companions. Whatever one's occupation or station in life, it is now possible to discover tuberculosis in its very early form, when it is easily curable. Time was when the doctor waited for the patient to come in for an examination—driven to him by an annoying cough, loss of weight, fatigue or indigestion. Now we know that when these symptoms appear the disease has already fastened itself. There is no set rule but one can approximate the length of time it takes to get well from tuberculosis by multiplying the delay in diagnosis by about five.

Early Diagnosis Sought

Modern methods for searching out tuberculosis among young people are now being tried out in high schools, colleges and universities. Experience has shown that youngsters may be apparently perfectly well, playing on athletic teams and carrying a full load and yet have early, symptomless tuberculosis. Unless stopped in their intensity, these young men and women go on to disaster—tuberculosis in its damaging form about the time they are ready to earn their livings. Would it not be worth while to search out these early cases of "silent" tuberculosis? Enterprising school authorities answer yes. It can be done by making an X-ray examination of every student's chest. While the cost of X-raying has been greatly reduced in recent years, it is still an expensive way of searching out the relatively few cases of early tuberculosis in a large student body. Therefore, a "screening" or excluding process is employed. Before X-raying, all students are given a tuberculin test. This is easily done, harmless and no more painful than the prick of a pin. Those who do not react to this test need not be X-rayed, for a negative reaction means there are no tubercle bacilli in their bodies, and therefore they cannot possibly have tuberculosis. Those who do react are X-rayed, for a positive test means that at some time in the past

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Is the Supreme Court a Good Umpire?

By L. W. E. KIMBALL, Clearwater, Florida

AS there are certain people who contend that the Supreme Court occupies a position similar to that of a baseball umpire, and that any criticism of its decisions is not playing the game it might be well to see how far this analogy holds good.

A brief study, however, will show clearly that such a comparison, while complimentary to the court, is distinctly unfair to the umpire, because the ethical and professional standards of the umpire average higher than those of the Supreme Court have averaged, as shown by the decisions it has made when nullifying acts of Congress.

Such a statement at first sight will shock the average citizen, and yet a consideration of the salient facts will show that it is only too true. In the first place the umpire confines himself strictly to enforcing the rules, or baseball law. He does not attempt to decide whether they are good or bad laws, or whether or not they should be nullified.

No umpire was ever known to express the idea expressed by Chief Justice Hughes while governor of New York: "It is true that we have a Constitution, but it's what the judges say it is."

Justice Stone expressed much the same idea when he said: "The only restraint upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self restraint."

The umpire can show in black and white just where he gets his authority to make his decisions, but there is nothing in the Constitution either expressed or implied that gives the Supreme Court authority to nullify acts of Congress.

Umpire Upholds Rules as Is

The umpire's record indicates the possession of more horse sense than the Supreme Court's.

Consider the Dred Scott decision when the court nullified an act that had been on the statute books for 37 years.

Imagine what would happen in a World Series game if the umpire should outlaw a rule that had been in force for 30 years or more.

The chances are that the game would end in a riot and the umpire would end in the hospital.

This law, nullified by the Dred Scott decision, had been passed by the statesmen of the North and South in order to find a solution for the slavery question. This action of the Supreme Court had much to do with bringing on our disastrous Civil War.

In this case the

Member believes analogy as between baseball umpire and court, is one-sided. Court errs oftener because undertakes too much.

"umpire" (as some have seen fit to designate the court) did not go to the hospital; but hundreds of thousands of young men did, and hundreds of thousands more went to cemeteries and the unmarked graves of the bloody battles of this war. And in addition billions of the nation's wealth was destroyed.

Can you imagine an umpire pulling such a bone head play?

It is a matter of history that the slave-owning class exerted all their political influence to have men appointed on the Supreme Court who favored their peculiar political and economic theories, and it is believed at the present time that our "invisible government" still continues to practice the same tactics.

Umpire's Traits Described

In the case of the umpire an entirely different system of selection is in vogue. He is chosen for his thorough practical knowledge of the game, his demonstrated coolness and good sense, and the belief of his sponsors that his decisions will be swayed neither by his personal interests or prejudices, and that he will play no favorites.

The men who select the umpire do not ask what his economic theories are. They do not ask whether his sympathies are with the over-privileged classes or the under-privileged classes.

That is not the idea of our "invisible government," whose influence in the past has been such a potent factor in the choice of our judiciary.

The umpire in order to retain the respect and confidence of the fans must

demonstrate that his decisions are influenced neither by personal interest nor personal bias.

Inconsistent Pension Decision

Consider the fact that the Supreme Court by a 5 to 4 decision in the first railway pension act deprived the railway employees of their modest old age pensions. But in another decision they carefully protected their own \$20,000 a year full salary pensions from even being taxed. An umpire to retain the respect and confidence of the fans must play no favorites.

Justice Harlan, a member of the Supreme Court, once wrote, "It would seem that the protection of private property is of more consequence than the protection of the life and liberty of the citizen." Consider the Dred Scott decision when in defense of the property rights of the slave owners the statement was made that the black man had no rights the white man was bound to respect.

Consider the income tax decision, the federal employees liability case, and legislation for the protection of women and children, and other decisions wherein the court clearly demonstrated its bias in favor of the over-privileged.

When we study the record of the Supreme Court we realize that it was something of the kind that Jesus probably had in mind when he said, "Woe unto you also ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers."

The baseball umpire has sense enough to stick to his own business and does not attempt to set himself up as an authority on political and social economy.

Let us see what Chief Justice Taft had to say in a dissenting opinion.

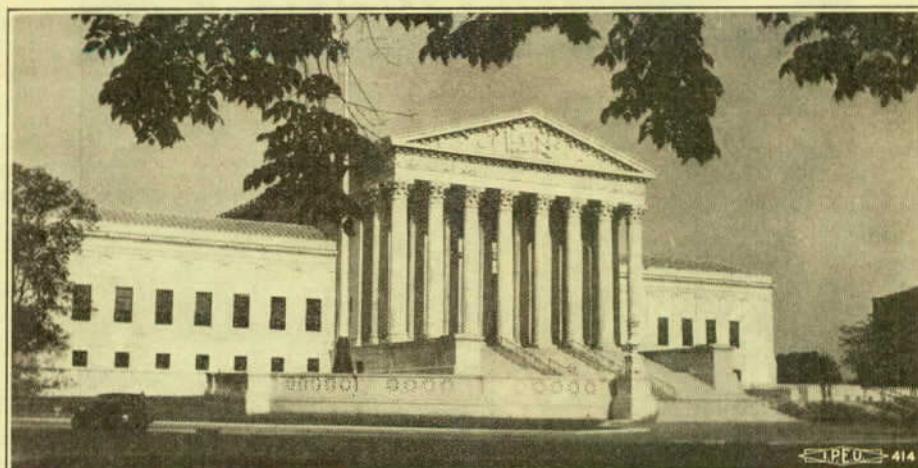
"It is not the function of this court to hold congressional acts invalid simply because they are passed to carry out economic views which the court believes to be unwise or unsound."

In a dissenting opinion Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes declared "this case is decided upon an economic theory which a large part of the country does not entertain."

No, gentlemen, be fair to the umpire. Don't compare him to the Supreme Court.

It is not often that we find anything amusing in a Supreme Court decision, but the majority ruling in

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PALATIAL COURT HOUSE OF NINE JUSTICES.

WPA Schools Serve Wage-Earners

By HILDA W. SMITH, Specialist in Workers' Education, WPA

"THE Emergency Education Program's emphasis upon adult education coincides with organized labor's interest in the expanding field of adult education," declared the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of 1934, adding: "The federation stands for education of its membership in methods of making themselves articulate about their needs and aspirations."

It is to enable men and women wage-earners to study those problems closely related to their daily lives as workers and as citizens, and to develop a sense of responsibility for their solution, that workers' education has been made a special part of the general program of Emergency Adult Education sponsored by the Works Progress Administration.

Workers' education, as we are using the term, is not vocational education, which has already been well developed in the regular school systems, and by unions such as the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Workers' as distinct from vocational, education is rather designed to permit workers to consider pressing labor problems.

The teachers in the Federal Emergency Education Program, as in other workers' classes, use the practical experience of the men and women in their classes as a starting point for the discussion of economics. Instruction is entirely informal, having nothing in common with the usual formal recitation. Academic background carries little weight. Each student contributes what he has learned through actual contact with industry.

This sort of class has not often been included in our state systems of education. Two years ago, therefore, when this office was seeking new fields of useful employment for jobless teachers, workers' education presented an opportunity for making the public schools serve a group in the community whose special needs had not been answered in the usual night school or extension course. In other words, the aim of the Federal Workers' Education Office has been to build a bridge between the labor movement and the public school.

Government Aid in Europe

Workers' education is not a new idea in this country. In the past there have been evening classes under the auspices of trade unions; summer schools in co-operation with colleges and universities, and classes organized by other private organizations. The Emergency Education Program is, however, the first venture into the field on the part of the federal government.

In many European countries the state gives financial assistance to workers' classes as a matter of course; why not in the United States, where the existence

Bridge built between workers actually in the field and school systems. Thousands enrolled.

of many different national groups within the ranks of industry makes it especially difficult for workers to appraise their common interests, and where our traditional individualism has hampered group action? A broad educational plan is thus especially necessary here as the foundation for a vigorous labor movement.

That the federal program of workers' education met a real demand was shown by the requests for teachers which poured into this office immediately after the announcement of our plans. One of the first of these came from a delegation in the Pittsburgh electrical trades.

"We represent 60,000 electrical workers, and we want teachers," said these delegates.

Requests of this sort arrived, and still arrive, in far greater numbers than can be filled. With the NRA codes trade union membership grew by leaps and bounds, and union officials recognized the importance of giving these new recruits a chance to understand the significance of the labor movement. "To study the means of making the economic system function is one of labor's

foremost tasks today," says the A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business.

Just what, specifically, do workers study in W. P. A. classes? The plan of instruction depends on the interests of the workers themselves.

"My union needs my help, and I am coming to class to learn something I can take back to help my organization," declares one worker-student.

"I want to understand what is happening in the government, and what workers ought to do to get their rights," insists another.

Attention is therefore focused on current economic and social problems which are the worker's immediate concern, and on what he can do to solve them.

Everyday Problems Faced

Wherever the membership of a class is comprised of workers in a single industry, discussion is based on the situation in that particular industry, and its relations with organized labor. For women who do the family purchasing, the approach to economics is often made from the point of view of the consumer, and they study the cost of living, the co-operative movement, the significance of union labels. Recent legislation such as the Social Security Act, the Labor Relations Act, the TVA, are subjects of study in many classes, where workers

(Continued on page 183)



Workers from all walks of life go to school in classes organized under WPA. This is "Art Beauty Shoppe," by Isaac Soyer.

Substantial Progress Reported to Council

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council was held at International Headquarters, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in March, 1936.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Chas. M. Paulsen. Members present:

C. M. Paulsen	F. L. Kelley
Chas. F. Oliver	G. W. Whitford
Jas. F. Casey	G. C. Gadbois
J. L. McBride	Edw. Nothnagle
M. P. Gordan	

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual meeting of the council were read, and it was moved and seconded, that they be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed Members G. C. Gadbois and F. L. Kelley as auditing committee, to go over the audit of the certified public accountant.

A communication from Arthur Schadling was read, in which he requested that the restrictions which the I. E. C. had imposed upon him be lifted; also, that he be given a hearing. It was moved and seconded, that he be notified to appear before the council on Tuesday morning, March 10, 1936, at 11 o'clock. Motion carried.

The following pension applications were examined, found to be in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, and acted upon favorably:

Member

I. O. Frank A. Bigger
I. O. Charles H. Bowen
I. O. James F. Carey
I. O. Axel G. Carlson
I. O. Charles W. Erickson
I. O. Bert Fife
I. O. George S. Gengel
I. O. John G. Ham
I. O. Michael Hogan
I. O. Ernest F. Kumm
I. O. Fred A. Link
I. O. Charles E. Lutz
I. O. Dennis A. Manson
I. O. James T. Morrissey
I. O. Stephen P. O'Hara
I. O. Samuel G. Post
I. O. Joseph A. Pursell
I. O. Edward T. Robison
I. O. W. H. Strippy
I. O. William A. Whitehouse, Jr.

L. U. Member

1 William D. McSorley
1 Michael A. Walsh
3 Julius Asmus
3 Charles Cheiks
3 Oscar F. Hopfer
3 William J. Patterson
3 Arthur Raven
3 Fred Wannag
3 P. H. Wissinger
6 George W. Korts
6 W. C. Ross
28 Charles W. Davis
38 William Schaum
98 Henry C. Rawlings

Minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

L. U.	Member
103	Charles R. Hale
103	Cornelius J. Harrington
103	Herman F. Schaefer
103	O. W. Youngren
134	R. L. Bruce
134	B. A. Burke
134	Archie Cameron
134	E. J. Henry
134	William Rombach
134	Fred Trost
164	Henry M. Dickhaus, Sr.
176	William Hennings
245	Fred Holtz
247	George Rochford
321	David Donovan
468	Michael Barthel
567	Charles B. Stoddard
595	Oscar F. Erickson
642	W. H. Guilmont
642	Hiram Lytle
865	Lewis B. Ramsburg

The following pension applications were examined and checked, but either on account of the application having been made prior to the member attaining the required age, or on account of a question as to his continuous standing, it was impossible to act upon them at this time, and they were returned to the International Secretary with instructions that he advise the applicants the reason that the council was not able to act upon their applications:

L. U.	Member
3	William Logan
3	William E. Stearns
435	J. Yuill

PAGES FROM THE PAST

Boys, here are two old-time pictures which take a prize for clarity and interest. They were taken September 5, 1898. James Casey, St. Louis, sent them to the Journal. Such memorials testify to the age and stability of the organization.

Kneeling: H. Heeman, H. Smith, D. Keeble, Arky Northwang, McDonald, McKillips, H. Hofel. Standing, first row: M. McDonald, H. Ellison, P. Ryan, E. Ward, P. Coughlin, F. Hoffman, O. Percival, J. Gorman, W. Dye, L. Williams, Grand Marshal Frank Kinsey. Standing, second row: W. Campbell, W. Danison, W. Statz, A. Erfer, J. Warremager, L. Cool, G. Weller, J. Bressart, J. McManus. Top row: P. Ettinger, T. Evertz, J. Donnelly, G. Provost, J. T. Kelley, N. Roth, G. Buck, J. Wolfram. Top float: Wm. Gilsdorf.

An appeal from Local Union No. 130, against a decision of Acting President E. D. Bieretz, was read, and after a review of the facts it was moved and seconded that as the appeal was not made in accordance with Article XXVIII, Section 17 of the constitution, the executive council could not take any action on the appeal. Motion carried.

A communication from the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, requesting financial assistance, was read and it was moved and seconded, that in view of the circumstances confronting our organization, it is impossible to give favorable consideration to the application at this time. Motion carried.

A letter was read from Local Union No. 160, requesting that on account of existing conditions, permission be granted to make the insurance feature optional with their membership—those members to take it who so desire, and others not to take it. Moved and seconded, that the I. S. be instructed to advise Local Union No. 160 that the I. E. C. has no power to set aside the provisions of the constitution, and that therefore the council could not grant their request. Motion carried.

Arthur Schadling appeared and stated further reasons for the request made in his letter of March 1, 1936. The council, in executive session, reviewed the situation and it was moved and seconded, that the council rescind its action of March, 1934, by removing the qualifications attached thereto. Motion carried. It was then moved and seconded, that Arthur Schadling be notified by the International Secretary of the action of the I. E. C. Motion carried.

The affairs of the Brotherhood and the International President's activities since the last meeting of the council, were reviewed and discussed at length, and the council was of the unanimous opinion that wonderful progress is being made in the face of surmounting difficulties.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the certified audit of the funds of the Brotherhood, as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and had found the report correct, covering the period July 1, 1935, to December 31, 1935. Moved and seconded, that the report of the auditing committee be accepted and the report filed. Motion carried.

The council then reviewed the activities of the different council members, as well as all matters handled by mail through the International Secretary since the last semi-annual meeting of the council, and it was moved and seconded, that all the actions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN, Secretary.

GOOD INFORMAL PICTURES OF OLD TIMERS



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Washington, D. C., April, 1936

No. 4

Campaign American workers are familiar with **By Slogan** the practice by old political parties of operating campaigns by slogans. Many a candidate has been ushered into the White House on the strength of a catch-phrase, or a good jingle. William McKinley owed his election to "full dinner pail"—a come-on to workers just emerging from a depression. Harding needed two: "have done with wiggle and wobble" and "back to normalcy." Hoover won with a "chicken in every pot." But workers have the right to expect such cheap publicity tactics will not be exercised upon workers by a worker. Yet we must record the painful fact that Mr. John L. Lewis has conducted, and is conducting, his campaign for leadership of the American labor movement on primarily the same basis. He is seeking to win on the strength of his personal appeal plus the slogan "industrial unionism."

Mr. Lewis has sedulously avoided defining the term. He has carefully side-stepped meeting any factual statement, historical experience of labor movements in other countries, and technical arguments. His method has been all red-fire, sky-rockets and loud explosives. Mr. Lewis is, of course, betting that these methods will win for him, and, holding such hope, implies that secretly he has great contempt for the intelligence, integrity and thinking ability of American workmen.

We do not hold American workers so lightly. They have scanned too much capitalistic propaganda, listened all these years to too much bunk of old-time politicians, have read too widely of history, had too much hard experience in industry itself, to be seduced by mere slogans. We believe that Mr. Lewis will do better than this, and should do better than this. We believe that if he wins the coveted honor of leading American workers, he must have a well thought-out program. Even

political parties who resort to slogans have platforms. If Mr. Lewis has a platform, he has not made workers aware of it. We hope he will hurry through the wise-cracking stage of his campaign, and treat the highly important questions implied in his slogan with dignity, historical perspective, factual information, engineering attitude, and good sense.

We regard the issue raised by Mr. Lewis as important. We deplore his method of handling it. We believe earnestly that American workers have the right to ask Mr. Lewis certain key questions, and that they should insist, and will insist that he answer them, honestly, simply and directly. If he resorts to red-fire, flamboyant gestures, theatrical devices, he should be asked again and again, until he answers. If he refuses, then, he should be regarded as unworthy of the confidence of the movement.

These are the questions:

1. What is an industry?
2. Shall the national headquarters of the American labor movement determine arbitrarily the limits of a given industry?
3. If the commodity produced is to be the standard for determining an industry, shall the by-products of that commodity be included?
4. If the tool used is to be the standard, which tool if any is to be considered the typical or characteristic tool?
5. If the employer involved is to be the standard, how then will industrial unionism differ from company unionism?
6. Shall the national headquarters appoint the heads of the various departments of any given union?
7. Is the principle of voluntary co-operation one which should be perpetuated in the labor movement?

Union Principles Trade unionists are unsentimental, that is, they don't talk "sentiment" about the union—any more than men in front line trenches talked flamboyantly about making the world safe for democracy. Trade unionists are concerned principally with doing a job. But because they do not "talk" is no indication they do not "have" principles. There has grown up a well-defined system of conduct—a code which rugged individualists and others would do well to scrutinize.

1. The group—the organization—is more important than the individual in matters that concern its life, and in matters which have to do with economics, that is, with making a living.

2. An individual may expand, grow and produce according to his fullest capacity as long as it is in accord with the on-going life of the organization; but when he begins to use or mis-use the organization to further his private greed or ambition, he has committed the cardinal sin.

3. All members must sacrifice for the union some of the time, and some of the members all of the time, but it repays the members many fold.

4. The union's collective life has to do with minima. After they are fulfilled, the individual is free to develop beyond these, but not against them.

There are other principles, but these, we believe, state the all-important. They explain, or should explain conduct of union men. They should help to guide others in appraisal of union activities.

Union Idealism Union men grow callous often under the stress of the labor struggle. They have to be hard-boiled realists. On the other hand, when union men declare that there is no idealism in the movement, they are wrong. The labor movement in its origin was idealistic, that is, men suffered for an ideal. They made sacrifices for the organization—often heavy sacrifices. The early organizers in the labor movement did not have respectable places in the community, good offices, handsome clothes. Often they had to ride on freight trains to go from city to city that they might do their work. They were jailed; they were beaten. Many of them even lost their lives for the union cause. This is idealism at its best because no ideal is worth anything that is not sacrificed for.

Too often the union men of the present forget that their organizations were founded on sacrifice. They should occasionally remember. What is more important, there should be a revival of this idealism. In this transition period when change in institutions is everywhere present, and the labor movement is under attack and is going to be under attack, strong men will go forth again to do battle selflessly for the cause.

Key to Unemployment Slowly the minds of the American people are coming to grasp something of the real character of their problem of unemployment. The terrible devastation left in the wake of the 1929 crash obscured the principal contributing cause of our mounting jobless. Now, when the heroic measures of government to make the economic system work have resulted in a betterment to business and increase of profits but a mounting unemployment pool, men are renewing the inquiry, why? The principal reason is of course the displacement of men by automatic and semi-automatic machines. A little over a year

ago, the U. S. Department of Labor estimated that if we had 1929 production, we would have a permanent pool of unemployed of about 6,000,000 men. It is now regarded that this figure is too low. The National Industrial Conference Board places the permanent unemployed at 8,000,000.

Two developments in the field of technological unemployment during the month are significant. The steel industry has just voted to spend \$200,000,000 for a change-over in steel mills which will dislodge many thousands of workers. The steel industry has been operating—when its production is at the highest—only about 60 per cent of capacity. Now the change-over. Walter S. Tower, executive secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, says, "under these circumstances (rehiring workers normally attached to it) it is doubtful whether the steel industry, with its rolls nearly full, can rightly be expected to absorb any appreciable number of workers from the general ranks of unemployed."

John D. and Mack Rust, two brothers, in Tennessee, have virtually ready for a market an automatic cotton picker. This machine will do the work of 50 to 100 men. It is believed that 75 per cent of the laboring population of the South will be thrown out of work if this machine is widely adopted, but the Brothers Rust appear to have more social vision than most inventors. They want to introduce the machine gradually and under conditions that will protect labor. They hope to lease the cotton pickers on condition that the lessors will maintain minimum wages and maximum work-hour scales, abolish child labor and accept collective bargaining. It is good to record the change of attitude symbolized by the Brothers Rust, but control must come on a wider front.

Many employers are now circulating propaganda to the effect that the machine does not destroy work opportunities.

To view a civilization such as we have in the United States with a permanent and growing unemployed pool of from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 men makes no sense. We do not believe the American people will tolerate it. There is no need for it. We have industrial equipment, the managerial skill and all other values necessary to give work, to feed and clothe, and create a great civilization in this country, and it will be done.

The revelations in the A. T. & T. investigation by the Federal Communications Commission are such as to warrant a proposal that the whole system of industrial relations of the telephone monopoly be investigated and exposed. The officers of the telephone company have carried on a stupid but shrewd labor policy which has favored company unions and dummy unions and every other now illegal form of employee representation.



THERE'S PLENTY OF HOT COFFEE IN EL PASO

By a WORKER'S WIFE

ONE of the hottest spots on the electrical workers' map is El Paso, Texas, where the men of L. U. No. 585, discouraged by a long struggle for union recognition against the El Paso Electric Company, walked out on strike February 27. The public utility is still showing a great disinclination to grant the men's demands, but local union members believe chances for a settlement are bright. The efficient and intelligent handling of the strike, discipline on the part of the strikers, generous support by El Paso labor and merchants, boycott of the electric company extending to removal of meters from homes, agitation for a municipal power plant, fair play from local newspapers, and the whole-hearted and energetic backing of the electrical workers' women folks, are factors which the men believe are tipping the balance in their direction.

Elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL you will read the story of the El Paso strike, but the women's part in it deserves special mention here. The Women's Auxiliary to L. U. Nos. 583 and 585 was organized August 23, 1935. Relations between the local union and the power company were strained at that time, and W. L. Ingram, international vice president, as well as officers and members of the locals, believed that the women's backing would be valuable. With Mrs. Leon Sweetland as president, the women went to work immediately, giving picnics and suppers, raising money and building goodwill.

It isn't surprising, then, that at 4 a. m. on the morning of February 27, a few minutes after the walkout, a call went in to the auxiliary members to come down and serve hot coffee. Luckily they had a club room and kitchen all ready for use. William J. Moran, who is editor of the local paper, The El Paso City and County Labor Advocate, also is the owner of the Union Labor Club, and he is very much "for" the electrical workers. The auxiliary had enjoyed the use of the club room and kitchen on several former occasions for their enchilada suppers. This has now become commissary headquarters for the strike, and the following letter gives you some idea of the big job the auxiliary members are doing:

"Editor:

"Everything was quiet at four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, February 27, when the telephone rang, asking what the women were going to do. 'What

do you want us to do?' 'Are you ready to serve coffee?'

"So ever since four o'clock that eventful morning the women have been standing by. Five hundred sandwiches and many gallons of hot coffee were served the first day. Mr. W. J. Moran, owner of the Union Labor Club, generously loaned us his kitchen and club room from which we have served on the average of 175 meals a day. The merchants of El Paso have donated all the food, including milk for the children, and cash donations have come in from organized labor, the Four Brotherhoods, and their auxiliaries, for which we are very thankful.

"A very happy and co-operative spirit dominates our organization. Our men are determined to win this strike and we are backing them to our greatest extent. The kitchen and dining room work has been arranged on a systematic basis. There is a different shift to prepare each meal under the supervision of Mrs. Leon Sweetland, who also prepares the menu.

"Many strike sympathizers as well as local labor organizations have discontinued the use of electricity and have resorted to kerosene lamps and candles and are using similar methods for cooking.

"There are several Mexican members of the local, who are cheerfully and eagerly doing their part.

"We wish to acknowledge the kind letter received from Mrs. D. R. Krish, secretary, woman's auxiliary to L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, Texas, as well as several received from other parts of the country. Kind and encouraging words go a long way to aid us in our fight."

MRS. E. E. HARTNETT,
Press Secretary.

A picture on page 153 shows the auxiliary members at work.

Collecting donations of food and money, preparing and serving meals, keeping the strikers and their families in the best of health and spirits is their job. The local union members, the people of El Paso, and even the newspapers give them credit for doing it well. Writing in the El Paso Herald-Post, March 3, James W. Sheppard says that back of the stubborn fight the electrical workers are putting up "is a story of womanly devotion." He declares:

"Despite the fact that they lost their jobs with the electric company and are engaged in struggle with one of the most powerful concerns in the United States, the spirit of their wives and daughters keeps the strikers from losing heart."

"You can't whip a man—no matter how big you are—if he has a good wife and family pulling for him," said N. P. Clay, chairman of the contact committee of the strikers.

"A visit to the Union Labor Educational Club in the Labor Temple is proof of how strongly the wives and daughters are with the men in the strike. There is where pickets, who patrol electric company property, are being fed. Most of the strikers eat there, too, for the women of their families are at work at the club.

"The entire membership of the woman's auxiliary of Locals Nos. 583 and 585—66 in all—are feeding more than 100 men three meals daily at the club. They act as cooks, waitresses and nurses, day and night. * * *

"At first the women's auxiliary bought 'tailor made' cigarettes for their men, but when they realized that they were in for a long siege they retrenched and began buying tobacco, or the 'makings' for hand-rolled cigarettes.

"Pickets who are on duty at the two power plants are fed in three shifts. The last shift eats at 11 p. m. After that three or four of the women remain on duty all night to serve hot snacks to some of the strikers who work late.

"During the day the club resembles a combination army mess hall and a nursery. Hungry mengulp down big plates of food and large mugs of hot coffee while many of their children and babies play at their feet.

"The women cannot afford nurses while their men are on strike, so they take their babies and children below school age to the club with them. Some of the women spend their time acting as nurses and see that the children keep out of their fathers' way.

"Practically every woman who belongs to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Auxiliary has observed the boycott strikers declared against the El Paso Electric Company and have removed all electrical appliances from their homes. They are using oil and gas lights at home."

In its war against labor, the El Paso Electric Company has armed itself in every way that money can command. The union has no such weapons. It has only the power of a group of people with brave and steadfast hearts, united in a cause they believe is right. Sometimes overwhelming odds are beaten by just such little groups, so firmly united that not one person will either waver or quit.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

The wives and daughters of Local Union No. 108 organized an auxiliary December 19, 1935. Officers were elected to serve for six months. The officers are: Mrs. Beck, president; Mrs. Kilmer, vice president; Miss Gunn, secretary; Mrs. Gaylord, treasurer; Mrs. Gunn, conductress; Mrs. Hamm, sentinel.

There are 15 members of the auxiliary and each one pays 25 cents a month dues. We have a committee to solicit union labels and union workmanship throughout the city of Tampa.

Our meetings are held on the first Thursday evening in each month at eight o'clock.

Every member is working to get others interested in the organization and we know if we all work together we can do much to boost union-made articles and union workmanship of every kind.

MISS MARION GUNN,
Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Have you ever had your heart just full to bursting with things that you wanted to say but were unable to say them? This is the fix I find myself in. The writer has a high regard for the good opinion of folks and it always takes much determination to get up the courage to write about the work.

Women are getting organization conscious. Whatever else you may doubt there certainly is no room for doubt on that statement. Since the wives, mothers and daughters of electricians have a natural common ground it would seem that the auxiliary would be the practical grouping for them. From that group they can branch out to central labor unions, label leagues, federated women's clubs, etc. This is true of the men in the trade, and why isn't it true of the women? From the home circle they go out and gather the good and bring it back, always with the feeling of coming home. No matter what other groups we are affiliated with it is always the auxiliary that seems the right one.

At this time it seems proper that something be said about how to make this work of auxiliary organization remain permanent instead of having to do it all over again with a group of women who have had their faith shaken because of someone having bungled the job. I believe that this is what every woman who takes part hopes for. The many failures the history of the auxiliary records make those responsible for this work realize the necessity for straight thinking and sound judgment.

There has been so much said about this work, much of it criticism of the men because they were a bit opposed to the auxiliary idea. It has almost seemed that the objections had not the slightest grounds, so little has been said in behalf of those objections. Since the writer of this letter has been free with those criticisms in the past and they have been so very kindly received by the Brothers we cannot neglect any matter, even though it may seem trivial, that would cause grief to the work.

To be fair we will have to admit that there are always two sides to any controversy and this contention over the auxiliary formation is no exception. A group of people, whether they be women or men, with improper leadership can become a very disturbing factor in

any establishment. Organized labor with all its enemies can ill afford to be careless regarding its organization work. Since the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a group of the organized labor movement, it can be plainly seen why they are so critical about grouping women who know so little (thanks to their meager teachings in the home) of the complicated machinery of this great institution. But the time has come when the woman will not ever again be content to sit at home and suffer for something and not know why she has to do so, and if we are wise we will take her and guide her, teach her, and use that power for organized labor instead of allowing her to just drift along getting her teachings from the daily press and the weekly and monthly magazines forming opinions contrary to the true teachings of our great American Federation of Labor.

I have received letters from women who are disillusioned about the work and about the work of the local unions, and have formed wrong opinions regarding the aims and ideals of the local union members. Much of this can be prevented by a bit of interest being shown by members of the local, perhaps we might say members of the local who are solely interested in the progress of the local union. Not all members of the union are sincere and many times those men who carry cards are only stumbling blocks in the way of progress, and as many of us have seen, would wreck an auxiliary and even the union itself to gratify their own selfish motives. Most women are willing and anxious to learn and just need a helping hand. Certainly no greater courage has ever been shown by women on the picket lines.

She can go hungry without a complaint and suffer with far better grace and a more cheerful grin than can many men. This we have all seen and since she has to suffer with you men, then why not teach her why it is necessary to suffer for these ideals, and not treat her like you would a dumb animal? Remember that she may be dumb to some extent, but the dumbness is not entirely confined to the female of the species.

I was so happy to see so many new auxiliaries mentioned in

the WORKER last month. I have had many letters from all over the country asking for information and I am eagerly looking forward to seeing new ones each month telling me that they have organized.

Let's strive on with unfailing patience and sympathy; a grain of humor and a steady persistence which will not allow itself to be unduly elated or discouraged. Let's study the difficulties that labor encounters and how they are met and overcome. This can be done through observation, reading and association with men and women who have already learned the lessons by experience. Have faith and a real interest in each other; try to

(Continued on page 188)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Spring Rejuvenation for a White Hat

By SALLY LUNN

Last year's white felt hat looks entirely too grimy to put on this spring, but instead of throwing it away or spending a dollar having it cleaned, why don't you try cleaning it yourself? Learning how to do this simple job will save you money and help to keep you fresh looking all summer long.

The Home Economics Bureau recommends the use of carbon tetrachloride for all home dry cleaning, because it is non-inflammable, and it may be purchased at any drug store. Always use it in a well-ventilated place. Inflammable cleansers are very dangerous and liable to explode, particularly under friction.

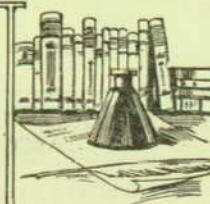
First, brush the hat well to take off all loose dust, then dip in cleaning solvent, brush well with a soft brush, and rinse thoroughly in fresh solvent. While the hat is still saturated with carbon tetrachloride, dust over it a thick layer of absorbent material, such as French chalk, powdered magnesia, corn starch, or white talcum powder. Let the hat lie in a covered box overnight; in the morning shake off the loose powder, let dry, and then brush off the remaining powder. Rubbing the hat with fine sandpaper also improves it. A slightly soiled light colored felt can sometimes be freshened simply by dusting with French chalk or powdered magnesia, rubbing with sandpaper, and brushing until smooth.

If the crown of your hat is too high for this year's styles you can make it more shallow by folding in a tuck, like a man's hat, and stitching it on the under side.

After you have finished the cleaning, let the dirt dissolved into your dry cleaning solvent settle to the bottom, then strain off the liquid through a cloth, cover tightly, and keep until needed again.



CORRESPONDENCE



New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

The New Jersey State Electrical Workers has begun distribution of 100,000 stickers and pamphlets in this state. The stickers declare "Everybody Profits By Low Electric Rates"

The pamphlet discusses "why" as follows:

Look at the Record

You are a citizen of New Jersey. You have become aware that there is strong public sentiment for low electric rates. Certain questions are in your mind. The following will help you answer these questions:

Why is there a campaign for lower rates?

Because in every city, state and region where rates have been sharply cut, business has improved. Utilities have sold more power. Appliance men have sold more appliances. Contractors have more installations. Electrical workers have more work. Citizens have more comfort and service.

Who is conducting the campaign in New Jersey?

The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association, the state organization of 13 local unions, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representative of 5,000 skilled electricians, and the entire New Jersey labor movement.

What electric utility is principally involved?

The Public Service Company of New Jersey dominates the state, and serves principal cities. Its head is Thomas N. McCarter, a New Jersey man and president of the Edison Electric Institute. However, the company is owned by the House of Morgan, New York City.

Are the Public Service Company's rates high?

The highest in the United States. A comparison of the rates in principal cities for 25 kilowatt hours for domestic service shows:

Washington, D. C.	\$.98
Baltimore, Md.	1.25
Boston, Mass.	1.65
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.66
Toledo, Ohio	1.75
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.25
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.55
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.55
Kansas City, Mo.	1.63
Houston, Texas	1.30
San Francisco, Calif.	1.53
New York City, N. Y.	1.80
Newark, N. J.	1.92

Did Public Service not cut rates recently? Yes, last June 1, under considerable pressure.

What was the effect of this cut?

According to the Newark Ledger (March 18, 1936), as follows:

"The Public Utilities Commission last June 1 ordered a cut of more than \$5,000,000 in electric rates. Figures now released by the Public Service Electric & Gas Company, show the decrease in revenue from sales to be only \$29,422 or one-half of 1 per cent.

"These figures do not prove that electric rates can be lowered without causing con-

siderable loss to the utility companies. But the figures do indicate the desirability of lower rates and the tremendous undeveloped market for electric power."

What is the cost of generating one kilowatt hour of electricity?

According to Morris L. Cooke, engineer, now federal administrator of rural electrification, it costs from nine-tenths of 1 cent (0.9 cents) to 1 cent and 2 1/2 mills (1.25 cents) to generate one kilowatt hour.

What is the cost of distributing one kilowatt hour of electricity?

According to the same authority, it costs 1 1/2 cents to distribute one kilowatt hour.

What is the total cost of generating and distributing one kilowatt hour of electricity?

Not in excess of 2 3/4 cents.

What is the profit of the Public Service Company per kilowatt hour?

About 5 cents.

Is this excessive?

It is nearly 200 per cent.

Are Public Service rates too high?

It would be possible for New Jersey to have the rate of 98 cents per 25 kilowatt hours now prevailing in Washington, D. C. Both plants are steam-propelled. Conditions are much the same. If anything, New Jersey has an advantage with number of customers served.

Do low electric rates increase consumption?

Take the record of appliance sales in Tupelo, Miss., a TVA outpost. As soon as Tupelo began to benefit by the lower rates offered by public power, power consumption jumped 267 per cent in a year's time.

The increase in refrigerator and electric range sales in Tupelo can now be stated authoritatively, according to figures gathered by the Electric Farm and Home Authority. In May, 1934, refrigerators in Tupelo were 26.7 per cent of saturation. In February, 1936, refrigerators in Tupelo were 72 per cent of saturation—a net increase of 45.3 per cent. Electric ranges in Tupelo in May, 1934, were 2 per cent of saturation. Today they are 19 per cent.

This story is repeated in Athens, Ala., another city which is a beneficiary of low TVA rates. In June, 1934, refrigerators in Athens were 30.8 per cent of saturation. Today they are 71 per cent. Ranges in Athens in June, 1934, were 11.1 per cent, and today 31 per cent—truly significant increases.

This is not all. The states of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, all beneficiaries of TVA power, have had tremendous increases in appliance sales—so great, that they stand at the very top of the list for the United States.

Refrigerator Sales

	1933	1934	Per centage
Tennessee	9,793	26,822	175.9
Georgia	11,828	29,363	148.2
Alabama	9,785	16,914	72.9

This remarkable record is all the more significant when the percentage of increase for the whole United States is only 35.96 per cent.

Does increased consumption produce more jobs?

Two horsepower of electric energy provides four jobs; 10 horsepower of electric energy provides 25 jobs; 100 horsepower of electric energy provides 250 jobs; 1,800 horsepower of electric energy provides 4,600 jobs.

Is this a condition to be desired?

Unemployment is still severe in New Jersey as elsewhere.

How can you help?

Get your club, your organization, your chamber of commerce to co-operate in this campaign for lower rates.

To whom shall you address your communication?

To S. J. Cristiano, secretary, New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association, 225 East Twenty-first St., Paterson, New Jersey.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Instead of everyone running around in circles, why not get down to business and "talk it over"? Every man has some good ideas. Every man has to do his own thinking, but when he makes his ideas and opinions alone, they can't be as good as when he takes the trouble to talk things over with others and compare his own reasons with theirs.

We all know this and that is the reason we argue about public questions. On the job with associates, with other members of the family at home, in all sorts of places, any old time, with friends or with strangers. This sort of talk is interesting and will help us to clear up your thinking.

We are all right in our own conceit, so it is very necessary to see various angles of the picture. It is well to think carefully about our own ideas and those expressed by others. See how they are related to each other. Then tell what you think. Be convincing by illustrating your points with facts.

These simple rules may be applied to all labor unions. Their meetings are not just up to par. One or two "loudspeakers" below what they think and the rank and file think that they can become forceful by using their lungs without thinking. Extraneous speakers are few and far apart in the labor movement today. To speak a few words with meaning will get more results than roaring like a lion for a half an hour.

Any speaker is no more than a salesman selling his product. A salesman who knows his product will use a dignified sales talk and will try to convince you in a gentlemanly way. Let me illustrate this by referring you to a newsboy or peanut vendor. They don't have to know what they are selling and they yell to the top of their voices that they have papers and peanuts. Every now and then an intelligent boy will tell you about certain headlines. Just remember this—the man who talks from the top of his voice drowns out the sense of his thought. The fellow who uses expression and talks in a low voice gets the attention of his listeners.

The labor unions are a bounteous gift to humanity. Certain fakirs who sing praises of themselves to others and think that they

are the man of the hour would cause Samuel Gompers to turn over in his grave. It would be wonderful for our International to send out special men of ability to build up our organization rather than to let their rank and file tear it to pieces. Rehabilitation is needed in every branch of our industry.

Our Family Journal

And now, Potentate Bachie, as for your curt, sarcastic remark about the Boy Scouts. Since you have become the president of your local you seem to high hat the boys. When you get right down to facts, the electrical workers were a male organization and all of a sudden there appeared a Women's Page. I suppose that since then you have been eating "cottage cheese salad with peaches," and reading what's new in ankle-length dresses, and what Madam Roosevelt has to say. The Woman's Work page is quite interesting after all. I for, one, would have enjoyed it, even if it should be the Ladies Home Journal. The Journal has become a home magazine. It is being read by the family, and therefore should contain matter to interest the family.

I didn't have the pleasure of being a Boy Scout, but when my boy asked me if it was all right to join, I looked it up to find out what the organization stood for. I thought that it might be like the national guard, being called out for strike duty now and then. When I learned that it stood for patriotism, courage, self-reliance and kindred virtues, and that the Scout law required him to exert such qualities as trustworthiness, loyalty, helpfulness, courtesy, kindness, friendliness, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, bravery, cleanliness and reverence, and that it was without military or political connection—then, I was in favor of him being a Boy Scout.

If you would have read my article a little more carefully, you would have noted that the Boy Scout part was only one activity to be considered. It was rather unfair for you to make such a remark, for there is a great percentage of members of our organization who have boys who are Boy Scouts, and many members who are Scout Masters. If any of our members or their boys have the inclinations you mentioned they should be omitted from our group.

As far as I am concerned it makes no difference whether we have a junior section or not, however, there are many juniors who are following the footsteps of their fathers and a bit of unionism, written so they could understand it, would be a great help. They would also feel a little more important in that respect.

St. Louis News

Spring is here at last and my optimistic view on work has not materialized. The PWA projects are held up, and that puts the old town at a standstill. "Better be optimistic than die of despair."

Two Brother members, Brothers Parker and Sharkey, passed to the great beyond and their notices appear under "In Memorium."

Personals

Since Leo Hennessey, wrestler, maintenance man at the Municipal Auditorium, was greeted with a baby girl several months ago, he has a sign over his desk reading—* * * Hennessey—which the writer interprets in golf terms, "one up and two to go." Maybe it will be twins next time? Leo was recently promoted to chief electrician with Tom Carey taking Hennessey's place on the payroll.

"Little" Biddy Grindell quacks around like the duck in Krazy Kat's comedies when he gets to feeling very good.

READ

Gentlemen, the Kentucky Derby, by L. U. No. 369.
 Manufacturing local reports, by L. U. No. B-1011.
 Co-operation in Toledo, by L. U. No. 8.
 Congratulations are in order, by L. U. No. 102.
 Progress in Boston, by L. U. No. 104.
 Spicy Comment from L. U. No. 1.
 Value of skill, by L. U. No. 948.
 Spring does not dampen the ardor (or competency) of our correspondents.

Practical horse sense has at last reached Washington. A proposal has been introduced for a low-cost housing program. If this plan had been in operation two years ago instead of all those leaf raking and boondoggling plans, there wouldn't be any building mechanics out of work now. It is the ambition of every normal man to own his own home. Show him the way to finance the same and he will have one. The government will get its money back on this plan, where on the other ideas of putting men to work it is gone forever.

Some of the boys loafing around the hall got into a heated argument concerning the merits of various contributors to the JOURNAL. Someone remarked that when it came to poetry the "Duke" was just about the "cat's whiskers." A dissenter bet the beers for the gang that in the space of half an hour he could write a flock of verses himself that would sound as good as the "Duke's." The bet was taken and in 27 minutes he turned out the enclosed alleged poetry. If it's published in the JOURNAL it's poetry, if it isn't published it's not. So, Mr. Editor, it's up to you. Either way I stand to get a beer.

Here in Toledo we were lucky in having no floods to worry about this spring. The city management spent some \$5,000 on tugs to break up the ice, which was over four feet thick in some places, with the expectation that the merchants who would benefit by the elimination of water damage to their stocks would reimburse the city for the cost of same. At this date the small sum of \$1,100 has been paid by those self-same civic-minded merchants with small prospects of any more being paid. The old saying, "it's an ill wind that blows no good" will hold true in those cities in the eastern part of the country where most damage was done by floods, as it will all have to be rebuilt. The new construction will be modern and up to date, and undoubtedly provide work for many a building mechanic who hasn't had a day's pay in ages.

The building industry in this city is in better shape now than it's been in years as the various crafts and the general contractors have at last got to the stage where they can discuss wages and conditions without calling out the militia. It's possible that they could even sing Sweet Adeline together without any sour notes. As yet we haven't got our new agreement through the mill, but have hopes of being able to make a favorable report on the same in next month's issue. BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We have quite a few of the boys working on the WPA school work. The scale here is \$79.20 for 108 hours, or about 73 1/3 cents per hour. At present all the building trades are making an effort to make this work PWA, or at least place Maryland in the New York zone; as I understand that zone receives \$92.50 and less hours. Bruekman Electric Company has started the American Can job with a few men, and "Pop" Kindle at the wheel. You know "Pop" is a stranger at times; he takes vacations down Eastern Shore and places. Last time I saw him was when he did the Fisher Body job.

Baltimore has subscribed \$150,000 for the Red Cross to be used in the flooded area.

Stopped in the office today and the boys are shoving in their dues for the second quarter. I hope everybody has the good fortune to have his specified amount.

The weather is getting nice here. Won't be long until crabbing season begins. The gold dust twins were at last meeting

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Paul Kelly's letter to Local No. 394, in the February issue, contains ideas of merit, in my opinion. As he states, it might not be according to Hoyle, but that gentleman has been dead for a long time, and conditions have changed. The I. O. isn't going to lose anything financially. If he had paid as he went for the years he has been out the I. O. would have received just as much as he is willing to pay now. His local would benefit greatly by the deal in two ways. First, on the money end; and secondly, by having in the fold a tried and true member. Those kind of members don't grow over night, and when you have them it pays to keep them. Personally, I would not care to lose 10 years' standing under the same circumstances. The I. O. should give this matter some thought and see if our insurance plan can't be modified to take care of this situation.

The boys of the local were called upon to extend their heartfelt sympathy to Brother Mahoney recently. His beloved father received the inevitable call to the Great Beyond. May he enjoy eternal rest.

Signs of better co-operation in the building trades are seen in the proposed agreements by the various trades to be submitted to the general contractors this spring. An attempt will be made to have all crafts work a seven-hour day.

(Northrup and Herold). Johnny Raynor is working on WPA in the county, and imagine, the pay there is \$35 a month laboring. To a man with six children it seems inhuman. Bernie Wilbeck seems to be hibernating. Last seen was Christmas week. "Buzz" McMullen is on his Annapolis farm planting corn, 'taters, an' fishin', etc. Pete Gladfelter, they say, is taking the rest cure. Bob Holdefer only appears when he pays dues, and Howard Groscup is a foreman on WPA. A number of the boys were digging ditches on a job in order to advance to their trade when the job was ready, but many of them returned from the ditch with a promise. Good luck, fellows; especially John Porthree, the beer baron and oyster shucker. John Roth is a wood instructor at Y. M. C. A.; wonder if that means wood insulators? Anyone happens to see F. C. Pfingst, of Annie Ronnel County, ask him up some time. John Brenneis has had a spell of illness. John, the boys often ask why you can't pay a few minutes visit? We hope you are getting much better now.

So—o this is April 1, only two more months and all the local officers will be in suspense. I mean the election of officers. This is a matter of suspense which comes every two years in June. After that all is well for the winners.

Some of Ollie King's friends invited him to lunch in a nearby restaurant. When dessert was served his pal said, "Got any dough, Ollie?" "No," said Ollie. "Well, can you run?" No answer from O., but both busted through the door. The other fellow has not been seen since. Some pal.

So long,

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The industrial conditions are picking up noticeably in the Lake City, as reported by our labor paper and the business representatives of the various locals.

It looks most favorable for the building trades this coming summer, as our industrial exposition is being held here to last several months and we expect it to tone up the working conditions in a manner that we haven't seen around Cleveland for quite some time.

I do not want to be misquoted or to convey the impression on the Brothers throughout the Brotherhood that this is a general invitation for all unemployed Brothers to rush pell-mell into this city expecting to be put to work upon arrival. Oh, ho, my no! But get in touch with the business agents of your respective locals in this city before you leave where you are. You may not believe it, but do you know Old Man Depression hit our town as hard as any place in the country, so it is only natural to assume that our local men come first. And let me Ripleyize for the moment. Your correspondent is exceedingly happy to see these times return, for hundreds of my Brothers, no matter of what trade, have suffered so much from idleness and want that is it any wonder that each awaits with open arms to embrace the long sought job, that will once again restore to him his God-given right to earn his own living and to take his place in the society of labor? And to be the dictator over his wages that he earns by the sweat of his body that he may once again be privileged to budget his own household finances, that he and his wife can and will without the aid of some government agent or social worker live their lives as God's and nature's laws intended.

Will it not be a grand and glorious feeling when men will be permanently entrenched in their employment?

I cannot conceive in my mind what pleasure any one derives in seeing one dismissed from

his position. There are many times when it is necessary to wield the big stick, to drop from the list recalcitrant and do-nothing workers, but in the main, what advantage can the person derive from the misery of others, or what blessings can one enjoy to know that one of his co-workers is visited with misfortune? I have tried to solve the question of the hatred engendered towards his fellow man. After all, are we not moulded out of the same clay? With the same things in common, belong to the same Brotherhood? Suffering the same pains and heartaches, and who of us is standing alone? Are we not dependent on someone or several someones for that matter, especially in these trying times? And to what do we attribute these things? My summation of it is, arrogance and selfishness.

Just what is there to be gained in too much pride and greed? It matters not how much or how little we have of this world's goods, we can be reduced to a Lazarus overnight; therefore, it behoves us to consider the rights of the other fellow, struggling along like ourselves, with perhaps much greater obligations than ours, and just as important in life as mine. If we are to criticize his every act, would it not be well to take cognizance of ourselves and see how we measure up to passing grade?

We have met at some time or other some of those self-made men, who have caused us to wonder what in blazes they used for a pattern and who wrote the code of morals they use. Oh, yes; we have been in their company at various times and what a relief it is to get out with some likeable, honest-to-goodness fellows who are four-square to the wind and whom I would trust all the way to hell's door.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Time for a few lines from the great divide. Things are moving along slowly in this district. Most of our members are on the payroll again for the mining companies. Was told the inside men are all working once more. Things look very favorable for employment in near future. The mining company is getting ready to install another electric hoist at one of their mines. That means work for all crafts.

The correspondents surely are giving us the low-down on Old Man Winter and it has also been bad in this part of the country. Just read of Jerry Tylor's party, in Oakland. It must have been a great gathering. Barney hit high C? Well, Barney, you can do a number of things when you try. Tillie Brasseur was wrongfully accused, I think, for cable splicers would not do anything like that.

Hello, Joe Gillett! It has been a long time since we met. And Tom Meech, hello, too! You, Ben Davis and Joe Smiley, were with us for a couple of days and then drifted on.

A great deal is said today about the dictators of Europe. I imagine they got their ideas from the labor movement in our good

NOTICE

New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association has declared strike against the Public Service Company of New Jersey, and its subsidiaries. Strike conditions exist in all cities. This is to notify local unions not to supply men to the Public Service Company or its branches.

old U. S. A. They discovered that once in the saddle all they have to do is grab leather and hold on. It was a dictator who changed our constitution to suit his own ideas without any thought of the rank and file. Our present chieftains seem to be satisfied with it, so we will have to be.

Brother Hutchings, of San Antonio, I read your offering very carefully. You are partly right. The President, when his law was declared unconstitutional, should have made a bill that would have been o. k.

I see a letter from L. U. No. 57. You are a stranger, but let us strive to become better acquainted from now on. I see you had Bell in your midst and are a little skeptical. It pays to be that way with some. And you would like to have another convention held in Salt Lake City. More power to you as one who is willing to try. If it could be held there perhaps we could get back on the right road. It was at the convention in Salt Lake that a man by the name of McNulty was elected grand president. The records of local unions for about 16 years will convince you that we went backward. The I. B. E. W. had his reign until he got disgusted and resigned. I can go back for some time and call the turn.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Congratulations to the membership of L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, for having the foresight to classify their work in order that they may compete with non-union workers.

Back in the hey-day of '29 no one gave a second thought to this non-union competition on jobs where only the electrical work was involved. There was plenty of construction work which we could control that took care of our members. Today we feel the effects of this non-union competition and the only solution lies in classification of work. Local No. 102 has, since its restoration on June 4, 1935, recognized this fact and provided for classification of work. Through this we have been able to corral some nice industrial jobs that would otherwise have been done by this non-union competition. Eventually these non-union contractors will be forced either to sign our agreement and employ our members or have their activities curtailed considerably.

Local No. 102 is certainly happy to hear of other locals adopting classification of work. Again congratulations, Local No. 28!

A committee composed of Brothers E. L. Braum, J. E. Pardoe and S. J. Cristiano had occasion recently to visit President D. W. Tracy, in Washington. My only regret is that it is an impossibility for every member of the Brotherhood to meet Brother Tracy personally and learn to really know him. He more than fills his job and we can expect the Brotherhood to prosper and grow under his leadership. President Tracy showed the committee through the building and, believe me, Brothers, we have an International Office that we can well feel proud of.

During our stay in Washington we had the privilege of seeing some of the functions of our research department. This department is under the able direction of Brother M. H. Hedges. After seeing some of the activities of this department we realize that Brother Hedges is an important cog in the International Office.

An important function of the research department at the present time is to provide the special committee of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association on utility affairs with statistical information in their campaign for electric rate reduction.

Speaking of rate reductions, we must mention the fact that the campaign in New Jersey

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD * * * CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT
ELECTRICIAN (inside) EXAMINATION NO. 4

MARCH 7, 1936

1. Under what circumstances is open wiring permitted in the city of Chicago?
2. When may common cotton-covered lamp cord be used?
3. In a three-wire single-phase lighting system—installed in conduit and connected to C. E. Co. A. C. service, where should the ground wire be connected, and what is the smallest size ground wire permitted?
4. What if anything will happen if the field supply wires to a speaker are connected to the voice coil, and the voice supply wires are connected to the field coil of a dynamic speaker in a P. A. system?
 (b) Name four different types of microphones and the characteristics and advantages of each.
5. What is the current in a conductor having a resistance of 20 ohms with a pressure drop of 2,300 volts?
 (b) What is the horse power?
6. What is the size in C. M. of a solid wire one-half inch in diameter?
7. What is the power factor of a single-phase circuit in which the voltage is 230 and the current is 10 amperes and a wattmeter connected in the circuit reads 2,000 watts?
8. (a) What is a synchronous motor?
 (b) What is the advantage in its use over an induction motor?
 (c) What is the disadvantage?
9. Make a sketch of a complete K.W.H. equipment for a three-phase 2,300-4,000 volt circuit—four-wire, showing all equipment and using a single-phase watt-hour meter.
 (b) Make the same for a 2,300-volt three-wire circuit.
10. What is the combined resistance of three conductors of three ohms, four ohms and five ohms respectively connected in parallel?
11. How would you reverse the direction of rotation of the following motors?
 - (a) Three-phase squirrel cage induction motor.
 - (b) A single-phase squirrel cage induction motor with split-phase starting.
 - (c) Repulsive induction motor.
 - (d) Direct current shunt motor.
 - (e) Direct current compound motor.
12. Describe a current transformer, and why it is used?
13. Make a sketch of a bank of three single-phase transformers. Connect primary star and secondary delta.
14. Disregard losses in this question. In question 13, if the ratio of the transformers is 10 to one and the primary is 6,000 volts?
 - (a) What is the secondary voltage?
 - (b) What will the primary voltage be from any phase to the neutral point with the loads and voltage balanced?
 - (c) If the current flowing in each phase wire of the secondary is 15 amperes, what current will flow in each phase wire of the primary of the transformers as rated at 10 K.V.A.?
15. If you knew a three-wire circuit to be 115-volt three-phase or 115-volt single-phase, how could you find out which it is?
 (b) If you found it to be a three-phase, how could you connect it to a lighting load so it would balance in three wires?
16. What precaution should be taken in removing an instrument connected to the secondary of a current transformer with a load on the circuit?
17. What is the allowable carrying capacity of 14 rubber covered wire No. 6 and No. 0?
18. Explain the operation of an induction type potential regulator and tell the purpose for which it is used.
19. What will be the voltage across the terminals of a series lighting circuit on which are carried 80-6.6 amperes 363-watt lamps?
20. In charging lead storage batteries, what test can you make to determine whether a cell is fully charged—is either a sure test when used alone?

(George E. Andrews, L. U. No. 134, states that this was considered not a typical, but a difficult set of questions.)

is under the able directorship of Vice President E. F. Kloster, and along with the directorship of Brother Kloster, and the co-operation of Brother Hedges, President Tracy is wholeheartedly in back of the campaign. With unity of this sort success is only a matter of time.

S. J. CRISTIANO,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

With the many things Local No. 104 is doing and is interested in, still she takes time off to do that work which every local should be doing and would be doing if it were living up to these real opportune times, and that is to gather into their ranks those of their craft who have not identified themselves with the labor movement. There is always more or less of this work to be done in any union group and Local No. 104 makes it a part of her regular work to be reaching out for those outside to bring them into the fold. If there was money and time and men in abundance at the disposal of our president for the carrying on of the multitudinous work of an organization such as ours the results accomplished would not be so remarkable. But it is remarkable and amazing, the work and the results that are the product of a local living up to its opportunities. If you should look over the business reports of some of our large department stores or big industries you would not find more being done than that which is recorded to the credit of our own beloved L. U. No. 104. For the size of our organization the business reports of Local No. 104 will show as much activity as like reports from businesses 25 to 50 times our size. And what is more, the difficulties involved in accomplishing these things are just as great and in many cases perhaps greater than those met by these same stores and industries.

No one who has been long connected with a labor union is ignorant of the fact of what a great task both of labor and skill it is to conduct a union with success, and success quick and sure. You wonder how it is done. Sometimes the back is against the wall, and the fighting fierce, and the mind all thought out, but after a while the tension breaks and L. U. No. 104 finds itself once again on top.

How does L. U. No. 104 accomplish these things and what is the secret of her success? To crowd this information into one dynamic and all-comprehensive sentence would seem impossible. But if words mean anything the matter can be summed up like this: Local No. 104 comes out on top in most everything she sets out to do because of an expert and industrious group of officers and an intelligent and interested membership. If all the meaning is put into these words that belongs to them nothing more need be added to the statement. From our excellent president, John O'Keefe, to our business manager, to our secretary, to our treasurer, and to that fine group which makes up our executive board—these men, in all their different offices are the best to be found, and backed by an equally fine membership. Why shouldn't Local No. 104 be the success it is? And, lest we forget, no matter how preeminent an organization is, it is never greater than its president. When in one of our humbling business meetings, being carried away with all the fine things being said and done, one becomes reflective, before he knows it the forms around him take shape through that old verse we learned so well back in our school days and never forget:

"Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,

Roaming the United States With a BX Cutter

By C. E. SMITH, L. U. 48, Portland, Oreg.

I surely like the great West, and by now I know the difference between it and the East, North and the deep South. As many members of the Brotherhood know, I invented the Smith's pocket armor cutter for BX and BXL Nos. 12 and 14, two and three wire, and also flex steel. As I had some trouble getting my patents, and I had a job on my hands to introduce the tool, on April 18, 1934, I loaded nearly 1,000 pairs of BX cutters in an old Model T Ford and struck out over the Blue Mountains and cascades, through Salt Lake, to Omaha, Nebr., and then on to Chicago.

Yes, I had plenty of trouble with the old Henry. She was a home car and did very well here on short hauls but when I put that baby on the road she started going haywire.

In many locals along the line my card surely helped me across. As many of the boys read this they will recall meeting me and I want to say, everyone treated me fine. I sold tools as I traveled. But in Rochester, N. Y., the old Ford quit cold and I traded her for a Chevrolet coupe and travelled on and on, into Detroit, Buffalo, Bridgeport, all through the New England states, Boston, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and as far north as Portland, Maine, and back to New York City.

While we're in the New England states, let's stop and size up the weather. They say it rains here in the West, but listen, Brother, the rains we have here are only showers compared to what they have in New England. I nearly got drowned in Rhode Island in a rain storm, so don't get the idea we get all the rain out here.

I went to New York City from Boston over the Boston Post Highway, and what a highway; and do they go! I saw some pretty bad wrecks on my travels, but luckily for me I was not in any of them. I crossed all the famous rivers in the U. S. A., at from a dime to a dollar a throw. Things were pretty dead all over but I sold a lot of BX cutters just the same.

From New York I crossed the George Washington bridge to Newark, N. J., got a room there at a hotel, went to bed with an electric fan and a bucket of ice water, and slept "raw" all night. From there to Trenton, N. J., then to Washington, D. C. I went up in the Washington Monument, 557 feet high, saw the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, saw Washington's tomb, and crossed the old Potomac River to Richmond, Va. Then on south through North and South Carolina, Savannah, Ga., and to Jacksonville and Miami, Fla. Say, listen, Brother, they've got mosquitoes through the South that can stand flat-footed and eat out of a candy bucket. Believe it or not, and when they bite they sure leave a trade mark.

Things were quiet in Miami so one hot Sunday morning I headed the old car back home to the West. I travelled through the Everglades, hit Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., Chattanooga, and Cincinnati, and then through Kansas, the state of my birth. I buzzed through Denver, and through Wyoming and Idaho and on into good old Oregon, down the Columbia River highway.

So, here I am, back on the job, running my shop as in former days, and I surely am glad to be back. The BX cutters are pretty well introduced and are sold and used in nearly every state in the Union, and are also being used in Honolulu. Having turned over the manufacturing and selling to a manufacturer in the East, I want to thank all the boys for using these tools and helping me to introduce them.

Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood."

Would that something more tangible than mere words could be conferred on these captains of labor, because words, even at their best, are such empty things. But why speak of rewards when the only thing sought by officers and membership alike is the fruition of their plans and the success of their labor?

It was intended that the content of this letter should be on L. U. No. 104's activities in the field of extended organization among those of our own craft but not of the Brotherhood. But the more important things must be treated first and the less important follow along in their order.

One cannot overestimate the value of the correspondence department of the JOURNAL in the assistance it gives would-be writers to these columns. So, congratulations to the JOURNAL and to the Brothers whose fine letters make up the contents of this department.

HAM.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Work is not as brisk here for the past month as it was for the past year, although most of the boys get in some time each week. Prospects are very bright for a good summer

here. So much of our work was getting away from us and as it was impossible to get committees to act the local decided to place Brother W. R. McLean in the field as business manager, and so far it has proved a wise move.

On February 3, we held a very successful birthday party with 134 persons seated around the banquet table. The toastmaster, W. R. McLean, was presented with a fountain pen by President Allen R. Webeck, on behalf of the local and in appreciation of the services rendered to the local.

All of the boys who worked on the high school job under the supervision of Brother M. H. Ahlstrom (the bull of the woods) chipped in and purchased a nice Gladstone bag and shaving outfit and presented same to him that night. Brother Ahlstrom was so taken aback that he was unable to express his appreciation of the gift. The company (Linquist Electric Company) had also given a substantial Christmas present for handling that job. It certainly was very unusual for the contractor and members of the local to be pleased all around with one of our members.

Everyone at the banquet (and very few members were absent) certainly had a fine time. It was just like one happy family. The women's auxiliary is under way in good

shape and in the very near future they will have their own write-up in the WORKER.

Doud and Ruden (one of our fair contractors) have signed a contract to make all neon signs in this vicinity and to service, wire and erect same.

It is very interesting to go into their shop and watch the process of forming the letters out of glass tubing and attaching the electrodes to same. When it gets a-going in earnest it will mean more of our members will be employed in that shop. We have three at present. Watch Local No. 106 grow! We have another contractor signed up since the first of the year—one who has been on our unfair list for about three years.

I realize that this letter is a little out of the ordinary run of letters from the various locals, but there are lots of the boys all over

the country who have had their cards in this local and will be pleased to read of the progress of old Local No. 106.

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Since the New Year, for some reason unknown, the attendance at the meetings has dwindled down to only a few. What is the matter with you fellows; are your dues paid up for the quarter and do you intend to make your next appearance when your dues are again due? That is a fine spirit to have.

Many times you see someone get up on the floor (which is the proper place, and on the job the wrong place), knock every officer of the local and find all kinds of fault with the

way the organization is operated or with a motion that was passed. If these fellows would attend meetings regularly maybe these so-called mistakes would not be made.

Why do you think we, as labor organizations, as a whole have such a hard time getting anywhere with the businesses we deal with? Do you think these business men are as lax as we are and stay away from their organization meetings? If they did their organizations would not be what they are. They work along well laid plans, discussed by all of them, laid out by their various committees and are ready to act and not fight among themselves. That is the reason they can usually get what they want.

Until we, as labor, can learn to do this, we, as a whole, are not going to get anywhere. One or two will be strong but the rest will be

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963

K C H. E. Owen
N 6 I A H S. E. Hyde
W 1 A G I W. C. Nielson
W 1 D G W Melvin I. Hill
W 1 F J A Frank W. Lavery
W 1 I N P Eugene G. Warner
W 1 I Y T Henry Molleur
W 2 A M B Fred W. Huff
W 2 B F L Anthony J. Samalionis
W 2 B Q B William E. Kind
W 2 C A D Paul A. Ward
W 2 D X K Irving Megeff
W 2 G A M R. L. Petrasek, Jr.
W 2 G I Y John C. Muller
W 2 H F J R. L. Petrasek, Jr.
W 2 I P R S. Kokinchak
W 2 S M James E. Johnston
W 3 J B William N. Wilson
W 4 B O E C. T. Lee
W 4 B S Q S. L. Hicks
W 4 C Y L G. W. Dowd, Sr.
W 4 D H P Albert R. Keyser
W 4 D L W Harry Hill
W 4 J Y I. J. Jones
W 4 L O L. C. Kron
W 4 S E C. M. Gray
W 5 A B Q Gerald Morgan
W 5 A S D Frank A. Finger
W 5 B H O D. H. Calk
W 5 C A P William L. Canze
W 5 E I F. H. Ward
W 5 E X Y H. R. Fees
W 5 E Y G L. M. Reed
W 5 F G C Milton T. Lyman
W 5 J C J. B. Rives
W 6 A O R Francis M. Sarver
W 6 C R M William H. Johnson
W 6 D D P John H. Barnes
W 6 E V Lester P. Hammond
W 6 F W M Victor B. Appel
W 6 G F I Roy Meadows
W 6 H L K Charles A. Noyes
W 6 H L X Frank A. Maher
W 6 H O B Rudy Rear
W 6 I A H S. E. Hyde

Angola, N. Y. W 6 I B X Barney E. Land
Los Angeles, Calif. W 6 L R S Ralph F. Koch
Newport, R. I. W 6 M G N Thomas M. Catish
W. Springfield, Mass. W 6 N A V Kenneth Price
Somerville, Mass. W 7 A K O Kenneth Strachan
East Hartford, Conn. W 7 B H W H. A. Aggerbeck
Dracut, Mass. W 7 C P Y R. Rex Roberts
Woodbridge, N. J. W 7 C T Les Crouter
Elizabeth, N. J. W 7 D X Q Al Eckes
Bronx, N. Y. C. W 7 D X Z Frank C. Pratt
Newark, N. J. W 7 E Q M Albert W. Beck
Brooklyn, N. Y. W 7 F G S C. A. Gray
Newark, N. J. W 7 F L Geoffrey A. Woodhouse
Newark, N. J. W 7 F M G F. E. Parker
Bronx, N. Y. C. W 7 G G Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
Newark, N. J. W 7 I I Sumner W. Ostrom
Yonkers, N. Y. W 7 S Q James E. Williss
New York, N. Y. W 8 A C B Raymond Jelinek
Philadelphia, Pa. W 8 A N B Carl P. Goetz
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 A V L E. W. Watton
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 D H Q Harold C. Whitford
Wetumpka, Ala. W 8 D I E. E. Hertz
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 D M E Charles J. Heiser
Savannah, Ga. W 8 E D R W. O. Beck
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 G H X H. E. Owen
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 K C L Charles J. Heiser
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 L Q T J. H. Melvin
Birmingham, Ala. W 8 M C J Albert S. Arkle
San Antonio, Texas W 9 C C K John J. Noonan
Farmington, Ark. W 9 D B Y Kenneth G. Alley
Houston, Texas W 9 D M Z Clarence Kraus
San Antonio, Texas W 9 E N V G. G. Fordyce
Houston, Texas W 9 G V Y E. O. Schuman
Oklahoma City, Okla. W 9 H N R Geo. E. Herschbach
Oklahoma City, Okla. W 9 J P J F. N. Stephenson
Shreveport, La. W 9 M E L Harold S. (Mel) Hart
San Antonio, Texas W 9 N Y D Elmer Zitzman
Los Angeles, Calif. W 9 P N H Frank Riggs
Lynwood, Calif. W 9 R B M Ernest O. Bertrand
Pacific Beach, Calif. W 9 R C N Darrel C. Priest
Hollywood, Calif. W 9 R R X Bob J. Adair
Los Angeles, Calif. W 9 R Y F S. V. Jennings
Los Angeles, Calif. W 9 S Frank Smith
Beverly Hills, Calif. W 9 S M F Albert H. Waters
Los Angeles, Calif. W 9 S O O Harry V. Eyring
Las Vegas, Nev. W 9 V B F John Morrall
Los Angeles, Calif. W 9 V L M Harold Fleshman

Hollywood, Calif. W 9 V L M
Los Angeles, Calif. W 9 V L M
Fresno, Calif. W 9 V L M
San Diego, Calif. W 9 V L M
Billings, Mont. W 9 V L M
Tolt, Wash. W 9 V L M
Roundup, Mont. W 9 V L M
Butte, Mont. W 9 V L M
Miles City, Mont. W 9 V L M
Tacoma, Wash. W 9 V L M
Big Sandy, Mont. W 9 V L M
Walla Walla, Wash. W 9 V L M
Wolf Creek, Mont. W 9 V L M
Rockport, Wash. W 9 V L M
Milwaukee, Oreg. W 9 V L M
Milwaukee, Oreg. W 9 V L M
Dieringer, Wash. W 9 V L M
Detroit, Mich. W 9 V L M
Hamilton, Ohio W 9 V L M
Rochester, N. Y. W 9 V L M
Hornell, N. Y. W 9 V L M
Cleveland, Ohio W 9 V L M
Auburn, N. Y. W 9 V L M
Toledo, Ohio W 9 V L M
Angola, N. Y. W 9 V L M
Auburn, N. Y. W 9 V L M
Rochester, N. Y. W 9 V L M
Weston, W. Va. W 9 V L M
Chicago, Ill. W 9 V L M
Marion, Ill. W 9 V L M
Kansas City, Kans. W 9 V L M
Waterloo, Iowa W 9 V L M
Chicago, Ill. W 9 V L M
Granite City, Ill. W 9 V L M
Waterloo, Iowa W 9 V L M
Chicago, Ill. W 9 V L M
Roxana, Ill. W 9 V L M
Rockford, Ill. W 9 V L M
Kansas City, Mo. W 9 V L M
Jeffersonville, Ind. W 9 V L M
Midlothian, Ill. W 9 V L M
New Albany, Ind. W 9 V L M
Waterloo, Iowa W 9 V L M
Alton, Ill. W 9 V L M
Kansas City, Mo. W 9 V L M
Chicago, Ill. W 9 V L M
St. Joseph, Mo. W 9 V L M

Canada

VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

weak and that condition exists in all our organizations. Remember, "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

Let us change this condition, attend meetings and find out what is happening; let us work together, not tear each other apart, forget our personal differences, and work for the benefit of all. After all, we are trying to earn a livelihood in the same manner, by means of our brawn. It is taken as a rule that we are not supposed to have any brains, otherwise we would not be compelled to depend upon our physical strength. Now, every man, no matter how little education he has, has some intelligence. Use it, combine our thoughts, make use of that which was given us at birth, let us get out of this rut and head for better roads. We can do it as well as the ones who employ us to do it.

It is not intended that attending meetings alone will do this; that is not the thought conveyed here. But, it does show an interest. That is where the organization's operations and functions are obtainable and where our battle in our working life should start. Stop the nagging and heckling of each other and work together smoothly. When that happens we will "get places." A house being torn apart from within cannot withstand the effects of the vicissitudes of the seasons from without.

THEO. FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Editor:

Spring is here once again. To many of us it means new life, new ambition, new planning for the summer months, to come. But how many of the millions who are getting nearer to the 55 year mark are planning and thinking about their future from then on to their older years? It is impossible for the masses to save enough to keep them after they are 55 years old.

Spring to many millions of old people is just another year and will help to cut the expenses to their children or other relatives who have to keep them. No planning on future for the old ones. They must live on as cheaply as they can. And, of course, all the young ones are facing the same future. The only salvation for all of us is old age pensions.

You can hear many plans expounded by individuals on what should be done by the government and state. But how many bring forth a plan whereby each person shall pay enough each week into a fund in the national treasury to repay them after they are over 55 years old and industry no longer needs them?

The Townsend old age pension plan is causing more worry to politicians than any other national movement has done in the last 25 years. The Townsend plan has many millions as followers, both old and young. The old to receive the pension, the young to be relieved of responsibility of caring for the old.

The government has put an old age pension plan into effect but would it be enough to each person to allow them to sustain life? I am sure the present law can be amended to increase the amount to be paid to each individual who is eligible for pension. But we cannot get something for nothing. If we want an adequate amount to be paid to old age recipients we must provide for it by a special tax to be used exclusively for that purpose. There are many ways the government can apply this special tax. For instance, five cents on each theater ticket. That would be just because there would be many more millions in the poorer classes who will receive the pensions, and of course many millions of the poorer classes go to the movies each week. A high tax on all kinds of gam-

Dear Editor:

I am the son of a union lineman. He takes the WORKER and I use some of the pictures in my school work, and it proves very useful to all the family. But in the February issue we noticed one big defect. It was in an article of Bachie's, from L. U. No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J. He said that the Boy Scouts of America were scab-herders!

Undoubtedly Mr. Bachie has the Boy Scouts mixed up with someone else for the Scouts have nothing to do with anything but their Scout work. Our Scout work consists of making healthier, more upright and better citizens for our country.

I firmly believe that if Mr. Bachie knows nothing more about labor organization than he does about the Scout movement he has no business, whatever, carrying a card.

Union lineman's son,

WAYNE INGRAM,
1121 Sixth Ave.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

P. S. I'm 13 years of age.

cold weather has broken. Here's hoping same applies to all other locals!

J. H. CARR.

**L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MO.
LINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT,
IOWA**

Editor:

We, the members of L. U. No. 145, wish to express our utmost sympathy to the sufferers of the disastrous flood. The loss of property can in time be remedied to some extent, but not our dear ones who have lost their lives. Nothing that we can do in this life will bring them back to their families. To the bereaved ones we extend our sympathy.

The tri-cities, in contributing toward the Red Cross funds, in each of the five towns over-subscribed the amount set.

With spring coming, after one of the worst winters in history, we are all looking for a busy summer. Davenport has a \$30,000 traffic light job under way; Rock Island has an armory and high school; Moline an airport; East Moline a state hospital job. I'll say more about these jobs next month.

I received some Christmas cards from readers of the JOURNAL and thank them, wishing them a happy Easter.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 166, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Editor:

In the February WORKER, on the inside front cover, there is an article, "Believe It or Not" (Union Cooperative Insurance Association), which was very interesting. I, personally, am a great believer in life insurance to the extent of one's means. I believe it would be well if all members of the Brotherhood would read these articles each month, especially this particular "Believe It or Not," in February, and give it some study, as I believe there is a great deal of meaning to it.

It states in the third paragraph:

"If you are 30 years old and have an endowment policy, your chances of collecting are great, because seven out of 10 men at the age of 30 live to 60."

Isn't it a fact, if only 70 out of every 100 of our membership will reach the age of 60, then 30 of our members out of every 100 will never reach the eligibility of our old age pension which has the age limit of 65 years, as you know, but still they have been and will continue to pay for protection they can never hope to receive. I think that it would be wise for the membership to give considerable thought, and write their opinion of it, and if agreeable work to get an amendment to the international constitution through our international officers lowering the age, which is now 65 years, to possibly 55 years, so that a larger percentage of the membership would be eligible to a pension after 20 years of continuous good standing in the Brotherhood.

The industries of this country are drawing the age limit at 40 and 45 years, which automatically throws a number of our members out of work, and the difference between 40 years and 65 years is too great a gap, and something should be done along these lines to fill this gap. It would also give a number of the older members the well-deserved retirement at an age in life that they may live a few years to enjoy it, and make a few more jobs available for the younger men, who are all so energetic and deserving, in their places in industry. Perhaps the Union Cooperative Insurance Company already has the statistics, facts and figures showing the added cost, if any.

This being our first attempt in these columns, we would like to report that working conditions are much better, and the members

NOTICE

New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association has declared strike against the Public Service Company of New Jersey, and its subsidiaries. Strike conditions exist in all cities. This is to notify local unions not to supply men to the Public Service Company or its branches.

are looking forward to a very prosperous year.

Those of you throughout the New York state locals who may be familiar with the name M. J. Fanning, president of Local No. 166, might be interested in knowing that he has been ill since October, 1934, but is now well on the road to recovery.

R. J. CARMICHAEL.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"Ho, hum, I guess spring is here and it's time to stir out a bit and see if the other animals will recognize me," says Mr. Groundhog.

As for the most of us, we were kept very busy trying to keep warm and keep the wolf away at the same time. However, things in these parts moved along quite rapidly with no sign of flood or other great distresses. After about seven weeks of severe cold along came a few warm days and then some real spring weather, which is here to stay till the summer comes, I hope.

The electric company here certainly had a gravy train this winter with no sleet and very little snow, compared with other parts of the country. The water company had their headache, as they had over 1,400 customers without water. They had three thawing apparatuses from the electric company to thaw the pipes and mains, from this office alone, besides the nearby communities, which I haven't room to mention. They also had steam rollers jetting steam to the pipes in some cases.

It is a known fact that this type of work can be done much cheaper, faster and with less damage to equipment if the linemen are recommended by the local. This fact has proved itself here where both types of men were used for the same kind of work. So, bear this in mind. Attend your regular meetings, and bring your problems there and I feel sure you will not regret the time you spend in that way.

Of course, you know that it is to your own advantage to keep your dues paid up, if it is for nothing more than your sick and death benefits. So, come on, boys, and get all you can for your money!

I would like to state that those of you who missed our big social evening of March 20 missed a grand time, and those who attended are still enjoying the memory of that affair. It was a great success.

Here is another bit of news that isn't hard to listen to: Brother Ed ("Parson") Jones has been transferred from the underground department to the line gang, where he fulfilled his specific duties as a "grunt" for a period of 10 weeks and then assumed the full capacity of lineman. Really, I must take off my hat to a Brother who has been away from line work for 15 years and then starts right off in the ranks with the rest of us. He has mastered most everything except chewing tobacco, but "Nemo" holds his end up along that line.

I guess the next item is politics, so I'll skip that, as it has been hashed over since before our granddad's time and doesn't seem to have improved any since I can remember and each one is right in their own speeches and propaganda, but what are they doing for organized labor? To my knowledge, organized labor has done more for politics and politicians than they have returned.

"Ho Bo" BEN.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

Members of the I. B. E. W. will no doubt be somewhat surprised to learn that L. U. No. 213 is still doing business, as the only evidence seen in the official organ of its exis-

tence for the past few years is in the memorial columns. But, Brothers, don't let it be interpreted that L. U. No. 213 is dying off, for our membership, though somewhat less than in balmy days, is true and loyal to the principles of organized labor. Through the untiring efforts of our esteemed old warhorse, Teddy Morrison, as business manager, with the assistance of an efficient and energetic body of officers and board members, we have come through trying times thus far with colors flying somewhat above the average. Though conditions for our members are not what we would like to see, especially in the building trades, we are looking forward to a great improvement for our members, as things improve and contractors wake up to the fact that the employment of skilled union workmen pays dividends.

Our city is not in any sense immune from the ladder jumper, would-be wireman, who throws out his chest and designates his occupation as electrician in capital letters on all official documents; who could not figure why a motor ran backwards, and his mouth would water if he were asked what current is. However, this type of ham has to be put up with.

I have to congratulate Brother Horne, of L. U. No. 18, for his answer to the inquiry published in the March issue of the JOURNAL. Members who missed this missed a treat and a laugh.

This being the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of our fair city, efforts are going forward for a great jubilee celebration which is scheduled to start out with a bang July 1 and continue to September 10. Plans are being started for great improvements in the lighting system of parks and streets,

which we look forward to to make improvements of members' pay sheets. But not to the extent that our business agent will have to send out the "S.O.S." as the city is at present greatly overstocked with men of all trades and would advise any Brother who contemplated moving this way to get in touch with our business manager before making such a move. However, L. U. No. 213 will be proud to welcome all members of the I. B. E. W. who wish to visit our city during our jubilee celebration and will do all in our power to make their visit one long to be remembered.

Would like to see a letter from L. U. Nos. 124, 31 and 348, as these are old stamping grounds of the writer. L. U. No. 356 was my mother local, which I understand amalgamated with No. 124.

Wishing every success for the future of the I. B. E. W., will sign my true moniker.

FRANK LOONEY.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Quite some time has elapsed since we have had a letter in the JOURNAL. So, the holidays being over and a new year starting, the time seems propitious to broadcast a little news to the members of the Brotherhood regarding the activities of L. U. No. 292.

We have managed to struggle through the depression—so far; and while the depression is not over in Minneapolis—any more than it is elsewhere—still, conditions are better here now than they have been for several years.

While we have not found ourselves swamped with work, yet we have been fairly busy this fall and winter, up to now. Most of our men have been employed most of the time since the close of the summer.

We have been conducting negotiations with the contractors for a new wage agreement and have settled on a wage scale that is a 12½ per cent advance above the present scale, the new scale to take effect the first of February on a 40-hour week basis.

In face of the improved conditions and the amount of success attendant upon our negotiations with the contractors, we have started a little missionary work along the line of increasing our membership—principally in trying to get back those we lost during the depression. To this end, on the evening of January 4, we held a "booster party," in which undertaking we were splendidly and ably assisted by the members of the women's auxiliary. Many thanks to the ladies!

Socially and from the point of attendance the party was a huge success. The admission being only 25 cents per couple and being limited to those in the electrical trade, we could not expect going to town with it financially. As to its value along organization lines, we certainly aroused a considerable amount of interest among those on the outside of the local union, and if that is properly worked up, it should bear fruit in the near future.

The entertainment consisted of dancing, cards, beer, hot dogs, coffee and cake, all included under the price of admission and there was plenty for everyone. We all spent a very enjoyable evening.

And, by the way, the party also afforded us a good opportunity for starting off the advance sale of the tickets for our annual ball, which was to be held on February 1. The success of this affair will probably be the subject of our next letter.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

We have recently completed a 3,000-k.v.a., 22,000-volt to 4,000-volt substation for the city of Cuyahoga Falls, of which we feel justly proud. The contractor, Mr. C. K.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the
change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Henry, a former member of L. U. No. 38, of Cleveland, employed seven of our Brothers from October 1 to January 15. We erected the steel as well as doing the electrical construction.

This station is one of the latest type by General Electric Company, being full automatic in operation. If a circuit goes out from any cause it will automatically pull in in 15 seconds. If it fails to stay in, the control operates again in 30 seconds and again for the third time in 75 seconds. The O.C.B. failing to stay closed on the third operation, will lock open until reset manually, after the trouble has been cleared. The station is so constructed that any O.C.B. can be shunted out of service by disconnect switches for repairs without interrupting service or danger to the maintenance men.

The following list covers most of the material used in constructing this station:

Thirty-five tons galvanized steel; seven 500-k.v.a. power transformers; one 25-k.v.a. power transformer; one 10-k.v.a. power transformer; 18 potheads; 160 feet, 4 No. 300,000 c.m., 7,500-volt parkway cable; 110 feet, 3 No. 0, 600-volt parkway cable; 80 feet, 3 No. 4, 600-volt parkway cable; 650 feet, 3 No. 6, 600-volt parkway cable; 1,000 feet, 6 No. 19/22 AWG, 600-volt parkway cable; 2,370 feet, 4 No. 4/0, 7,500-volt parkway cable; 600 feet, No. 4/0 bare; 1,000 feet, No. 2/0 bare; 500 feet No. 1 bare; 108 strings suspension insulators; 22 34.5-k.v.a. post-type insulators; 200 7.5-k.v.a. post-type insulators; 600 feet one-inch IPS copper tubing; 1,640 feet one-half-inch IPS copper tubing; 200 feet three-quarter-inch IPS copper tubing; 510 connectors and clamps; three 34,500-volt, 600-ampere, three-pole outdoor type, trip free, non-oil-throwing, motor-operated oil circuit breakers; one 25,000-volt G. E. thyrite lightning arrester; two 34,500-volt, 400-ampere, three-pole, horn gap switches; four 34,500-volt, 400-ampere, three-pole air-disconnect switches; two 7,500-volt, 400-ampere, three-pole air-disconnect switches; 10 transformer and circuit control houses, with one 15,000-volt, 600-ampere, three-pole O.C.B. and automatic control and metering equipment in each; 21 7,500-volt, 400-ampere, single-pole, single-throw hook stick operated disconnect switches; 18 7,500-volt, 400-ampere, single-pole, double blade, double throw, selector type disconnect switches;



Getting ready for the famous Kentucky Derby, with L. U. No. 369, Louisville. Improvements to the race track were 100 per cent union. Left to right, standing: President King, Ray Hudson, Henry Metz, of Metz Electric Co.; Erwin Weidekamp, in general charge, and Brother Carl Howd, foreman. Middle row: H. H. Hudson, business agent; John Greulick, Frank Beisel, Carl Sunderhaupf, Ike Metcalf and Joe Williamson. Bottom row: A. G. Mechling, A. Bradley, Fred Floden and Charles Brown.

three 7,500-volt, 400-ampere, single-pole double throw disconnect switches; 110 feet 2-inch galvanized conduit; 200 feet three-quarter-inch galvanized conduit; 100 feet half inch galvanized conduit; 18 castiron weatherproof junction boxes, 8x8x4 inches; 18 300-watt substation lighting units.

Another feature of this station is the use of the Corey interlock system on the O.C.B.'s and disconnect switches. This system sets up a positive cycle of manual operation which makes it impossible for an inexperienced operator to make a mistake while cutting in or out an O.C.B. or bank of transformers.

C. B. MELLINGER.

N.B.—Under separate cover we are mailing a photograph of the substation, which we hope you will be able to use.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

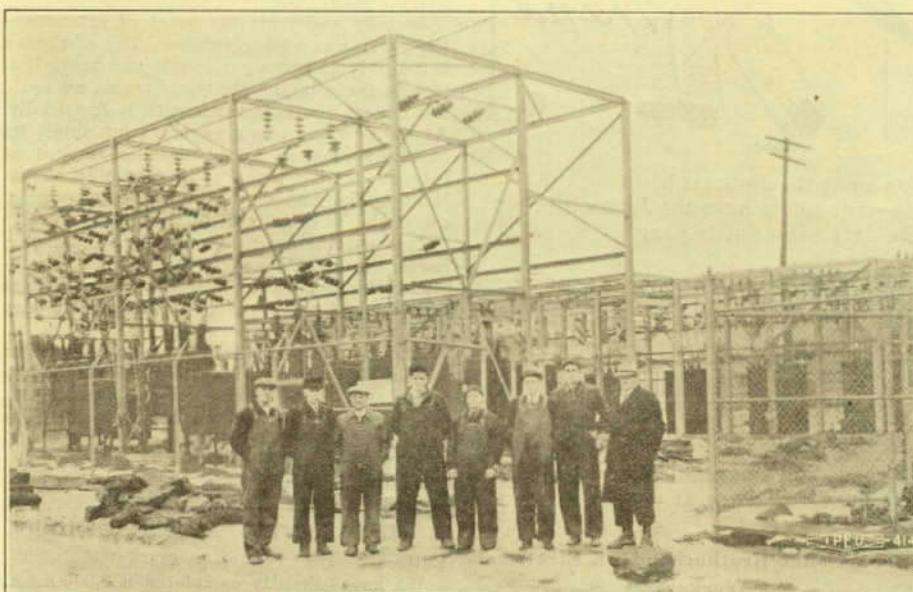
Editor:

After a couple of months of zero weather, Miss Springtime has at last arrived in Old Kaintucky, known far and wide as the state that has more than its share of beautiful ladies, fast horses and fine mellow likker.

The inclosed photo is of loyal union Brother electrical workers of Local Union No. 369, who have been revamping old Churchill Downs race track for the past eight weeks, getting it in trim for the sixty-second running of the Kentucky Derby (not Derby), May 2, 1936. The first Kentucky Derby was run in 1875 and since that time each year, there is no place in the world where color and excitement run as high as they do here, all blending into the moment that you see a string of the finest thoroughbred colts in the world prancing and shying going to the starting post to the tune of "My Old Kentucky Home," played by a 100 piece band, thousands cheering for their pick of the best to win the most valued and cherished prize of the horse racing world that is offered anywhere.

I have made, I believe, a poor attempt to describe our Kentucky Derby, for I am unable to find words to make a picture of this great event and as far as the race itself is concerned, multiply the greatest excitement you have ever had or seen by 10, then that will be somewhere near your witnessing a running of the Kentucky Derby.

Now as to the remodeling and additions that have been made to this old race course, I want to say that it has all been done by union labor, at the request of the board of directors, Colonel Matt Winn, chairman of the board, and Mr. Erwin Weidekamp (whose picture is fifth reading from left to right of those standing), and Mr. Thomas Young, track superintendent.



Members of L. U. No. 306, Akron, Ohio, are proud of their handiwork in the new substation erected for city of Cuyahoga Falls. Left to right: Brothers Whisler, Cooper, Kromer, E. Pratt, Cockerhan, Smith, A. Pratt and C. K. Henry, contractor.

UNLESS WE GO FORWARD

By G. W. DOWD, SR., L. U. No. 904

One of nature's laws demands that all things move one way or another. (I don't think that law has ever been repealed or ruled unconstitutional.) We are taught that the earth and all the universe is constantly in motion. Men and all the creatures of the earth likewise progress or retrogress.

One animal preys upon another until the other diminishes almost to the point of one being completely demolished, then the other suffers for its folly because it has destroyed its own subsistence. Nature takes a hand and demands a balance, for nature's budget must be balanced.

Men, like their less intelligent brothers, prey upon each other, even more so, because they have one more driving desire, and that is for power. Why should we believe that nature will let us disregard her laws when other creatures are forced to obey or suffer? In our spiritual world we are promised hope and forgiveness, but for every one of nature's laws broken there is a sure penalty. Man is given more intellect than other creatures, thus putting him on a much higher plane, which makes his life much more complicated.

We have many important questions that must be answered each day. Our material wealth is the most important of these, for our very life depends on it. Money or material wealth gives us the power that we so love and desire. We are more greedy than the most blood-thirsty animal, for after our heart and stomach have everything that could be wished for we still desire the power that wealth can give us, and this desire never gets weaker, but always stronger.

We find power in wealth, but we also find it in other things, such as numbers and things united. The man that must labor for the necessities of life and the few pleasures he can find as an individual, has very little power, but his little united with all others that labor would be a very great power.

Self preservation is something that every creature must learn if it expects to exist, and every creature has that right. To every material thing there is a limit, money or wealth included. Most of the dollar that a man earns with his labors is used to buy the necessities of life. Most of the dollar that is earned as interest on the other dollars invested is not spent but reinvested so it in turn will draw interest and build up great wealth. This dollar takes the place of a man, only it does not eat and has no cost of upkeep. The owners of these vast riches that are being piled up can never, with the help of all their offspring, consume but a very small per cent of it. With these great fortunes growing so much faster than they can be consumed, and man's desire for more and more getting stronger, there can be but one answer if it continues. The entire wealth of the world will be in the hands of a few. When this happens the condition will be the same as when one animal preyed upon another until the other had almost been demolished.

I am not interested or concerned with what would happen to the rich with a condition like that, but the thing I am interested in is self-preservation. The man that believes that what he deserves will be given him, is right, for he doesn't deserve anything. We get what we fight for and no more. The man that labors for subsistence deserves just as high standard of living as any other class, for he is just as important part of nature's scheme as any other.

The laboring man today is not getting his share of the profits of his labor. If he was there would not be so many millions of dollars added to capital, and the unemployed would have work to do producing the extra things that would be bought. If you labor, unite with the brothers of the union of your trade and let's all fight for a more perfect balance and a higher standard of living for all.

To be remembered: UNLESS WE GO FORWARD—WE GO BACKWARD—and to what?

This was greatly appreciated by Electrical Workers Union No. 369, and those members who made union wages during the dead of a winter that was so cold that it curtailed most all other building construction in and around Louisville.

They built a new addition to the club house and grand stands to make it comfortable for an additional 10,000 visiting friends from far and near, and these improvements are so arranged that every one can see the entire track.

Mr. Weidekamp, who is in charge of all betting equipment, has made many additions to it, so that they will be able to pay off quickly the million bucks that is expected to be bet this year on Derby Day.

New sound equipment has been installed by our men, and with this system everyone who comes to see this old historic race run is assured of knowing all that is being said about the history and past performances as they go out on the track and in the paddock.

Let me again say, all of this work has been

done under 100 per cent union conditions for all trades.

In the inclosed photo are some of the Brothers who have worked on this job, all members of Local Union No. 369. Reading left to right, standing: President King (the Duke), Ray Hudson, Mr. Henry Metz, the whole works of the Metz Electric Company, not smiling because picture is being taken on his time; next Mr. Erwin Weidekamp, director and brains of the take out, and Brother Carl Howd, the foreman, known as the Wild Bull of the Pampas. Middle row, left to right, are: H. H. Hudson, bizzey agent of Local No. 369; John Greulick; Frank Beisel, the local's ace no dues sound expert; Carl Sunderhaupf; Ike Metcalf, first smile since 1929, and Joe Williamson, who should have been a plumber. Bottom row, reading left to right: A. G. Mechling, better known as Bodidley; A. Bradley; Fred Floden, would rather be fishing, and Charles Brown, trying to dope the winner of the Derby.

Work is picking up here in Louisville gen-

erally, but not to the extent that we can place any Brothers from other locals; wish we could, but Business Manager H. H. Hudson has informed the writer that he still has quite a number of the Brothers on that old out-of-work list. Remember this, 99 out of 100 times, our newspapers put information in their sheets as to building conditions here and in other localities wrong, for some reason or other, so before going into any other local's jurisdiction, always write the business representative of that local, as he can and will tell you the truth about the labor situation that he represents.

Several weeks ago I took a trip with the business agent down to Fort Knox, about 30 miles south of here, to take a squint at a strong box they are building there to house some \$3,000,000,000 worth of Uncle Sam's gold. Not a large structure, just two stories high, 40 feet square, but more steel in it than in an ordinary 18-story fireproof building. What a break for the union iron workers on the job! One of our local contractors, the Marine Electric Company, using members of this local, is installing a very elaborate wiring and radio system (sending and receiving) in this building.

Hoping that this little rambling, rambling missive meets with your approval and that you can find room for it in our JOURNAL, I beg to remain, your correspondent-at-large,

ELSIE K.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

Editor:

On March 5 our well-attended regular meeting was honored by a visit from Brother Ingles. After business was concluded he spoke on the subject of finance, outlining the position of the wage earners, of whom there are approximately 2,000,000 in this country. It was erroneous, he said, for anyone to imagine that they were owners of property, the actual position being owners of obligations to pay.

The bankers controlled things pretty much their own way, grabbing from all, but loaning to only a select few, although ostensibly willing to do business with all and sundry, the joker being that they are only willing to loan to those entitled to credit. This, of course, let out the small man endeavoring to start business for himself on borrowed capital.

Ninety-five per cent of all big business, Brother Ingles said, was done on credit and 5 per cent of business done with money. He remarked that at present 40 per cent of the paper mills were shut down, and yet 1,000,000 tons more paper was produced than in 1929, due to improved machinery, and methods. This situation could be found in practically all industry.

To illustrate to what length financiers will go to attain their ends he cited the case of Major General Hornby endeavoring to get legislation passed in the British House of Commons to start emigration to this country of settlers on farm lands in the Calgary district, whereby these settlers could purchase same. It turned out that Major General Hornby held extensive tracts of land in that district.

Brother Ingles went on to some length regarding the load of debt saddled on the Canadian National Railways, and what a national calamity it would be if it went bankrupt. Thousands of workers and their dependents would be a charge on the community, and the enormous cost would further burden the public debt, 50 per cent of which already went to pay interest on bonded indebtedness.

He stressed the importance to the working class of getting familiar with the tactics of

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1935:

ASSETS		INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1935	
Bonds	\$1,885,355.78	Income	
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$155,474.05	Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$589,720.40
Railroads	67,454.70	Interest, Mortgage Loans	47,429.40
Public Utilities	1,442,361.93	Interest, Collateral Loans	974.77
Industrial and Miscellaneous	220,065.10	Interest, Bonds	112,068.42
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values of December 31, 1935.		Dividends on Stocks	2,020.00
Stocks	94,996.00	Rents	45,306.94
Public Utilities	\$31,414.00	Profits on Sale of Maturity of Ledger Assets (Stocks and Bonds)	44,384.97
Banks and Insurance Companies	31,652.00	Miscellaneous Refunds	82.22
Industrial and Miscellaneous	31,930.00	Exchange	2.74
Carried at market values of December 31, 1935.		Total Cash Income	\$841,989.86
First Mortgage Loans	1,051,743.06	Disbursements	
Loans maturing in three years or less	\$247,150.00	Death Claims	\$431,866.64
Loans under Federal Housing Administration Amortizing Plan	370,978.24	Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Loans amortized monthly and due in sixteen years or less	433,614.82	Salaries of Employees	45,633.51
Collateral Loans	12,500.00	Insurance Department Fees	202.00
Secured by first mortgages on real estate, par value \$44,185.17.		Rent	6,733.00
Real Estate Owned	644,495.72	Advertising, Printing and Stationery	1,033.14
Home Office Building	\$596,149.72	Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone	860.28
Other Real Estate	48,346.00	Bond Premiums	412.50
Carried at market values of December 31, 1935.		Publications	142.00
Cash in Banks and Office	349,490.34	Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings	651.69
Interest Accrued	43,893.46	Legal Expenses	135.65
On Bonds, Mortgages and Collateral Loans		Notary Fees	8.75
Prepaid Insurance	2,680.32	Furniture and Fixtures	4,361.15
Total Admitted Assets	\$4,085,154.68	Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	41,724.39
(Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.)		Auditing and Examinations	1,067.06
LIABILITIES		Federal and Personal Property Taxes	215.09
Death Claims due and unpaid	\$26,816.36	Insurance Premiums	254.44
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	15,300.00	Contributions	545.00
Advance Assessments	2,255.40	Refunds	13.50
Total Liabilities	\$44,371.76	Loss on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets (Bonds)	9,430.40
Increase in Admitted Assets 1935	\$353,773.48	Total Cash Disbursements	\$544,799.19
		Excess of Cash Income Over Cash Disbursements	\$297,190.67

	EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES	Number	Amount
Benefit certificates in force December 31, 1934	52,947	\$41,690,250.00	
Benefit certificates written during the year	7,474		
Benefit certificates revived during the year	38	29,850.00	
Benefit certificates increased during the year		2,107,600.00	
Total	60,459	\$43,827,700.00	
Deduct terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	6,345	1,910,450.00	
Total benefit certificates in force December 31, 1935	54,114	\$41,917,250.00	
Benefit certificates terminated by death reported during the year	489	430,925.00	
Benefit certificates terminated by lapse during the year	5,856	1,479,525.00	
	EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS		
Claims unpaid December 31, 1934	34	\$27,258.00	
Claims reported during the year	489	430,925.00	
Total	523	\$458,173.00	
Claims paid during year	451	431,366.64	
Balance	72	\$26,816.36	
Claims rejected during year	39		
Claims unpaid December 31, 1935	33	\$26,816.36	

these Shylocks, and their intrigues; too little attention was put into studying finance and these things would continue so long as the general public were too gullible and too docile to break away from established custom and practice.

On concluding this interesting discourse, he entertained us for over an hour with an illustrated travelogue of his ramblings in Europe recently. The motion picture projector was set up and in a jiffy we were leaving New York; crowds waving to us as we moved from the jetty. A fine view of the famous "skyline" was seen as we sailed down the river with its unending stream of traffic. The Statue of Liberty loomed before us, but we left her looming as we made for the open sea.

One or two amusing incidents on board were related and shown by Brother Ingles, who kept pace with the pictures by his explanations. We journeyed through many lands, including Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

It was altogether an exceedingly interesting and instructive evening and Brother Ingles made it doubly so by relating various anecdotes as the pictures unfolded before us. All the boys endorse this sentiment and expressed the hope that Cameraman Ingles will pay us another visit in the near future.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Editor:

I am greatly interested in the workings of the TVA, especially Pickwick Dam, for the interests of members of Local No. 474, of Memphis, and the I. B. E. W. in general.

I have said before and I say again, Local No. 474 has been handed a rotten deal, in fact it is so rank it has an odor, when the question arises of why there are not more electricians from Local No. 474 working on this project.

TVA has decided Memphis is in the vicinity of Pickwick Dam and that Memphis men are not entitled to work on any of the other projects under the TVA direction, but why is it that men from all over the United States

are working as electricians on this one project, when there are very few men from Memphis working on this job? Yes, indeed, men from Washington, D. C., Montana, southern Georgia, and in fact most any place one could mention, and these men are working as electricians, linemen doing inside wiremen's work and utility men doing all kinds of electric work, brought up from the scabbiest, rattiest companies scattered about, such as the Dixie Construction Company, Alabama Power and Light Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, also from department stores.

To Mr. David E. Lilienthal and the TVA directors, I have a few things to say that you may or may not be interested in, in fact you may not have time to devote to the things I have to say in this article.

There is at the present time one Mr. McKenzie with the title of electrical superintendent of Pickwick Dam. This man has the distinction of working for one of the scabbiest construction companies in the South—in name, the Dixie Construction Company—never known to work a union electrician of any local of the I. B. E. W. Working for a concern at one time of this type one could not expect him to have unionism in his heart, or body or soul. Of course not, of which will be seen as I continue to write.

Mr. Lilienthal, this position could have been filled by a very capable card man of the I. B. E. W., without very much effort on the part of your office, under your direction and above all in any of the locals of the I. B. E. W. in the TVA district.

Evidently the TVA directors do not think much of the I. B. E. W. members and their class of work. It appears to me this type of man was very improper especially considering the attitude our worthy President has taken since he has been in office. I think he thought TVA would take care of union men in the right way, but of course, he does not know anything at first hand. I believe his wish would be for union skilled workers at all times, not scabs and rats such as Pickwick has many of.

It appears almost to a certainty this superintendent has the privilege of calling whom he wants on this project when an order is issued for additional electricians. In fact, three men when called, who were non-union or what are classed as rats, were put to work as foremen under his supervision—namely, a Mr. Happ, a Mr. Lancaster and a Mr. Corn; and what were they? Yes, utility workers to look after inside wiremen, etc. Yes, full-fledged rats who did not even take form 10 to work on this project and did not reside in the vicinity of TVA when called.

It has been said these three men now have cards, but why? Only to dominate the local they are in so they can assist McKenzie, but as for becoming union men, it is not in them. On top of that take into consideration the men working on this project as electricians who are mostly all rats coming out of the ranks of the Alabama Power and Light Co., Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., who never used union men. Alabama is well represented, of course. McKenzie is from Alabama.

Take the total number of electricians employed on TVA projects, less than 10 per cent are union.

At present there are about 60 electricians at work in the hole at Pickwick Dam, of which some are linemen doing inside wiremen's work, etc. Also, why there are so many utility men working there I cannot see. One I. B. E. W. man and two scabs comprise the number from Memphis under McKenzie. Yes, the grand total of three men from Memphis, one good one and two bad ones. Oh, yes; there is one I. B. E. W. man from Memphis who is maintaining the electric work in the village, but has no connection with the hole,

as the dam site is called on the river. But wait, he is subject to call to duty 24 hours a day. Yes, he works some in day and some at night. But why does one man have this to do? Cannot TVA furnish three men instead of one to maintain this large village every 24 hours? Don't tell me TVA cannot afford three men for this work.

It has been said Memphis has had several electricians to work for TVA. Yes, I will grant that for Pickwick Dam, Memphis had about 12 men working on the village for about four and one-half months, or from March 15 to August 1, 1935. During this time two men were fired for good reasons, but on the other hand several of the Memphis boys were foremen on the village. The personnel office says the rest of the Memphis boys were very capable, their records were good and above all were clean. When this village was finished these men were laid off when in my estimation they could have been transferred or recalled for work in the hole. But no, they were not, but shortly afterwards orders were issued for electricians not from Memphis but from McKenzie's outfit and army of scabs.

Just to think, 12 men for four and one-half months and two men working now when Memphis will possibly be the largest consumer of current from TVA. One could almost laugh at such a thing as to think with a job lasting as long as Pickwick will that a town with the population of Memphis, has only two honest-to-goodness electricians on it now. No, I cannot laugh, as TVA spells Lemon to me.

Local No. 474 has two men at Pickwick, one at Norris, none at Wheeler, none at Gunthersville, and the map that has been marked out shows that Pickwick is the only project available for Memphis boys. But why not dispose of those not entitled to work on this job and give to those who are in that district? Leave it up to McKenzie and he will see that Memphis will not work on Pickwick.

These foremen who have secured cards on which the ink is not dry could not be expected to be union men at heart when their boss and right hand man is a rat. Still, good men are available of the I. B. E. W. who have plenty age on their cards, brought up with the right idea in their heads and hearts here in Memphis and in the TVA district.

At the present time the two Memphis boys are on the spot as they have been informed that work is easing up. Yes, two men with age on their cards, you could not expect anything else out of McKenzie, for the simple reason he brought his rats and scabs in and he intends to take care of those who have a few months on their cards, who are few in number, and those who have no card.

I will say again, if Mr. Lilienthal will look into the records of his files he will find that less than 10 per cent of the electricians on TVA have well-secured cards that have age on them and ones the I. B. E. W. is proud of.

No, you cannot find any record of any complaints other than the two men I mentioned before. Other records are clear for the boys of L. U. No. 474. Your own personnel office will state that and has to me personally, also the labor election that was held here recently was an interesting item to TVA. Could there be any connection?

Why did McKenzie suggest to the Memphis boys recently they try to secure work on the rural electrification work? Yes, why? Because he does not want anything to do with good card men, particularly from L. U. No. 474. He need not worry. No. 474 will not beg or pat McKenzie on the back for a consideration, as his talk is very convincing that Memphis means nothing to him. Don't take this article wrong. I am not begging TVA or anyone to give the Memphis boys work, but

the principle of the entire situation is terrible.

The personnel office has said some few men were called some time ago but did not answer the call. Yes, you could not expect a man who once worked for TVA to sit around and wait for them to call him back, when he knows in his heart what McKenzie is doing and above all when a man has a job you could not expect him to quit it to go to work for TVA expecting to have the skids put under him any day. But on the other hand Memphis has always had men available for TVA when others could not answer, but the new men would have learned quickly the destiny of a good job with the TVA and McKenzie.

Imagine it, if TVA used 100 per cent union electricians and had a superintendent as big as a scab as McKenzie who at one time worked for a rat contractor. That would be something.

I don't think the I. B. E. W. office would expect TVA to use 100 per cent electricians, but at least 75 per cent would be too small. There are a great many things to take into consideration, but above all, "Think it over, Mr. Lilienthal."

To Mr. Brandell, the business manager of TVA, appointed by the I. O. some time ago, would it not be worthwhile to look into the files and records of all the electricians working on TVA projects everywhere? Possibly you could find more than the TVA directors would care for the I. B. E. W. to know. I would enjoy reading something in regard to some of the would-be electricians scattered around the TVA projects.

R. B. BAKER,

"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Quite a little water has flowed down to the sea since a letter appeared in the JOURNAL from Local No. 492, but nevertheless we are still going strong with practically the same slate of officers.

We are particularly fortunate in having every member working at present, all being with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated. The other Montreal locals are not so favorably placed, one, as you know, being in the building trades, the other in the railways, both these trades still being in the doldrums, but with summer weather at hand and a better business feeling prevailing, we hope and trust these other locals will soon enjoy better times.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will hold their convention in Montreal this coming September, and preparations are already under way to receive and entertain the delegates to that auspicious body, which in all but name is "Canada's Labour Parliament." We shall be pleased to meet any delegates to the Congress from international electrical unions in other parts of Canada, and will also look forward to meeting the international delegate from the American Federation of Labor together with the representative from the British Trades Union Congress. They are usually men of international repute who bring a message of international goodwill which is worth while listening to.

In this part of the country we had very little flood conditions to contend with this spring and the members of this local hasten to express our sincere sympathy with any of our brethren in New Brunswick and in the eastern states who have suffered loss in the terrible floods they have had.

Local Union No. 492 continues to meet in Peate's Hall, 1433 Mansfield Street, on the first Wednesday of each month, and to any Brother in Montreal who has not been at a meeting for some time, and happens to read

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Conditions here have held up generally better than for similar periods in previous years, and we are readily assured promise of a busy season, disregarding the potential flood relief and restoration work, and since he has been more or less instrumental in our bright outlook it seems proper to extend a tribute to the efforts of our business manager, Ed. Fessenden, who perhaps, has elevated the local to this optimistic condition more in this office than he has in the dual role of president. And be it further resolved that we extend our congratulations sufficiently for his attitude in cleaning up a threatened difficulty with one of our old time contractors who has been inclined of late to violate various working conditions.

Whether they engaged in heavy artillery or peaceful conference matters little, since the report he submitted to the local assured us that all future relations will be co-operative and pleasant.

Every newspaper we have seen for two weeks has flared back at us the alarming havoc wrought by uncontrolled floods in the eastern section of the country and I shall not be simple enough to use up valuable space in the JOURNAL nor time of its readers in attempting to tell of the devastation that has occurred in the New England states, and particularly Maine, but whatever yardstick they use to measure the standard of flood damage we will exceed it here, and lose the yardstick out of sight.

We are still under water and more to come. But all this should in the immediate future add up to considerable business for the electrical contractor who should find a fertile field in these flood soaked cities and areas, where half the basements are still water-filled and many another story deeper. This means that thousands of electric services are out of commission; electric service oil burners, stokers, washing machines, pumps, power lifts, elevators, everyone of which with armatures, fields, motors and delicate bearings, is just naturally vulnerable to water and river silt.

And who should be properly doing this

critical work of restoration of electrical service? It should be done principally by competent electricians from Local Union No. 567, who with their proper equipment and years of progressive experience can qualify for this specialized service. The individual owner of a flooded business or home can't call in the first man off the street or have recourse to the relief rolls of their city or town to draft men to do this work. Why restore their home or buildings from the present flood ruin and materially endanger them in the future by burning them up unless proper electric inspection and repairs are made?

The Portland Evening Express of March 26 states that "Governor Brann conferred here today with state WPA heads and highway department officials and subsequently with Portland bankers to lay plans for starting the vast financing program which will carry the burden of flood reclamation and restoration in Maine."

Nothing definite to be remarked about the Quoddy situation at present except possibly a headline from Washington, D. C., remarks from Senator Vandenburg, of Michigan, who is quoted as believing the Quoddy project is dead.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I am very sorry that I have been unable to write to the WORKER but sickness has prevented me.

In behalf of the members and this local, I wish to express to the Brothers and the business manager of the Miami, Fla., local our thanks for their kindness to our members by giving them work and for their courtesy to them while in their wonderful city. I have always wanted to see Miami, and to work there, having been all over the upper part of Florida.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting and working with some of the members of that local and must say that it was fine to know them. I would like to hear from Brother Hanrick. We hope that some day we will be

able to return this compliment to these Brothers.

All the members of Local No. 613 wish to express their sympathy to the Brothers and their families in the flood area.

We are all glad that the winter is over and that spring has at last come, which means that work will pick up, while all of our members are working now. The Techwood Flats, the PWA slum clearance job, is about completed and the Atlanta University job well under way. We hope to have enough work to keep all the boys busy all the summer and long into the winter.

I see by the WORKER that we have not a single amateur radio operator in this section who has become a member of the I. B. E. W. We have plenty of them and I do not understand why they stay out.

Our meetings are well attended but there is hope for improvement and we sincerely hope that the Brothers who have been staying away will remember the meeting nights and be there more regularly.

All of us would like to know if Brother Jack Fuchs is to pay us a visit soon. We hope so, as we would like to see his smiling face again.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 723, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

This epistle concerning our water thawing process should be of special interest to our readers in the southern states, who were fortunate to avoid such a severe winter as has been our experience since the beginning of the new year. There are signs of abatement at the time of writing.

Our city light construction department was called upon to perform a major task, over a period of six weeks, using seven line crews.

The personnel (under the capable supervision of Mr. R. E. Deel, construction superintendent) were equipped with seven units of transformers, three of these being special auto transformers, which, when connected to our secondary service lines of 230 volts, delivered (with a multiple-series hookup) on an average of 45 volts and 350 amperes.

Two reels of wire, single O copper, were essential on each thawing outfit, one wire being attached to frozen water service, and the other to a fire hydrant. Fifteen minutes up to two hours time elapsed before the ice was thawed and the water service restored to normal.

Three crews with the special equipment which I have already mentioned, proved inadequate to cope with the increasing number of complaints, hence, four portable units consisting of a 15 and a 25 KVA using our 2300 volts to energize the 15 KVA which was connected to the 25 KVA to produce low voltage and high amperage, were used, and so with seven thawing crews, 2500 service complaints have been O. K'd.

With five feet of frost in the ground and the temperature hovering around zero for two months we really had a taste of winter, in fact the writer made it his business to ask some of our old folks of 70 years or more, if they had ever experienced such a winter, and they assured me that this one was the worst, so folks, you can realize the gigantic task shouldered upon city utilities.

We pause to doff our caps in respect to Mr. P. Thiele, superintendent of utilities; Mr. R. E. Deel, superintendent of construction, also our worthy members of L. U. No. 723, who stayed on the job with the temperature hovering from zero to 15 below, not forgetting their working associates, the groundmen, truck drivers, and representatives of the waterworks department. All



Thawing water pipes by electricity in Ft. Wayne, Ind., was a duty of members of L. U. No. 723, when temperatures lingered far below zero. With seven line crews, the city responded to 2,500 service complaints of frozen water lines.

these men earned the praise of the public, as shown by newspaper comment, in the form of public opinion and editorial writings.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Enclosed please find material to be printed in lieu of an article for April issue of the JOURNAL:

"NEWPORT CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
"Newport, R. I., January 27, 1936.

"Mr. Paul Leake,
"Local No. 734, I. B. of E. W.,
"Norfolk, Va.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I have been instructed to inform you that the Newport Central Labor Union never adopted a resolution such as you describe in the December issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

"Will you please tell us who told you that we adopted such a resolution, also why you did not write us in reference to this matter before accusing us publicly?

"We hope that you will correct this false statement that you made and have it published in the next issue of your JOURNAL.

"Yours fraternally,

"G. A. SPOONER,
"Recording Secretary."

"11 Tyler St."

"6 Quackenbush Street,
"Cradock, Portsmouth, Va.,
"February 5, 1936.

"Mr. G. A. Spooner, Secretary,
"Newport Central Labor Union,
"11 Tyler Street,
"Newport, R. I.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Referring to your letter of January 27, would state that my article in the December, 1935, issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is not an accusation. It stated that information had been received and this only in explanation of the action taken by Local No. 734.

"Such information was received from a source considered generally reliable, so reliable that four separate local organizations took action similar to that taken by us.

"We are checking back to the source of the report and if we find that the report was not founded on fact we will gladly publish a correction. It is doubtful if we will be able to complete our investigation early enough for the February issue of the JOURNAL.

"Fraternally yours,

"PAUL R. LEAKE,
"Press Secretary."

"6 Quackenbush Street,
"Cradock, Portsmouth, Va.,
"March 23, 1936.

"Mr. G. A. Spooner, Secretary,
"Newport Central Labor Union,
"11 Tyler Street,
"Newport, R. I.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Referring again to my article in the December issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and your letter of January 27th, I am happy to inform you that a careful check up on the subject matter shows that although such activity undoubtedly did exist, it did not originate in the Newport Central Labor Union and that that body was not a party to the movement.

"I hope that you will believe me that our source of information was considered unimpeachable and that we acted in good faith.

"I regret any embarrassment that my article may have caused your organization and I congratulate the Newport Central

Labor Union on the fact that they were not implicated.

"A copy of this correspondence will be forwarded the Editor of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

"Fraternally yours,
"PAUL R. LEAKE,
"Press Secretary."

L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

Since our charter was installed November 8, 1935, we have been very busy, in fact so busy that it doesn't seem possible for four months to pass so quickly. But this short time has been very interesting and educational to the officers of the organization, and I am sure that the whole membership has enjoyed the activities since the organization began to function. Every member realizes that each has a personal obligation if the local is to be successful.

This is the first experience for most of the membership in organized labor, and we very frankly admit that we have been very foolish not to have organized long ago. It's true that we have been fortunate so far as good working conditions go, but that's no excuse for not being organized, for there are many who do not have good working conditions and need the help of others to better their conditions. I do not mean to say that we are completely satisfied, and have no room for improvement, no sir. We have many things planned; we have realized labor's organized usefulness in four short months.

The attendance on meeting nights has been very good, dues are being paid promptly as possible, all our ideas are being brought to the meetings for discussion and not on the job, you can do only one thing at a time. Well, we all believe in safety, therefore, a time and a place for all things.

The local has associated with the Central Labor Union, which consists of all the crafts in Augusta. We are also associated with the Georgia Federation of Labor, and will send delegates to the state convention to be held in Columbus, Ga., April 15, 1936.

Brother H. E. Jacks, who has been so useful to us here locally, writes that locals have been organized in Macon and Columbus, and has added 200 or more new members to Local No. 84 in Atlanta, and expects to have the whole Georgia Power Company organized within a very short time. The I. B. E. W. is fortunate in having Brother Jacks as a representative.

The monthly magazine is very interesting and educational. We urge all members to read the interesting articles. Brother Jack Hunter, of L. U. No. 68, Denver, Colo., whose article on leadership was published in the November issue, is to be highly commended on his opinion. Then there is Brother P. C. McKay, of L. U. No. 526, Watsonville, Calif., whose article on taxation should be framed by every member of I. B. E. W.

If this first attempt on writing is published we will try our hand another time. In closing let me say to all local unions that we are proud to have become a part of I. B. E. W., and hope we can be useful in the future activities of organized labor.

R. C. RAMSEY.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

It looks like spring is with us again, and more construction work is in sight than there has been the past several years.

Now, I wonder if we are going to go after this work or drift along and let it get away from us? We are experienced, capable mechanics, and should be able to sell our labor

at a better premium than some so-called electricians.

Here in Michigan we have a state electrical license law effective last January 1, but examinations are still being held, and it will probably be the middle of the summer before it will be unlawful to install electrical materials or equipment without a license. This law applies to contractors and journeymen.

Several of our members, including myself, went into another part of the state to write, before the board here was functioning. As far as I have learned every member of our local who has been examined has passed.

Of 52 men taking the examination in an adjoining county only seven were able to make a passing grade, and believe it or not the 45 failures were non-union men, or as I stated above, so-called electricians.

If this law is properly enforced it should eliminate the installation of unsafe, hazardous and what have you, kinds of wiring we have seen so much of in the past. Every job in the state must be inspected from now on, and surely the standards of wiring will be held at a much higher level than ever.

We hear grumbling and moaning about the law, but it comes mostly from the poor mechanics and men who have no business in a field so far removed from the plow handle. Of course, I doubt if some of them could even do a good job with the spreader that is generally used ahead of the plow.

We will watch carefully the results of this move in our own state, and let the Brotherhood know from time to time how much we benefit.

I am not going to criticize any of the scribes this month, but do want to congratulate Brother Murray, of Akron, for his fine write-up on conditions in his home town attending the strike of the rubber workers. Since his letter has gone to press I am happy to note that the strike is over and the workers are victorious.

K. H. GRIMES.

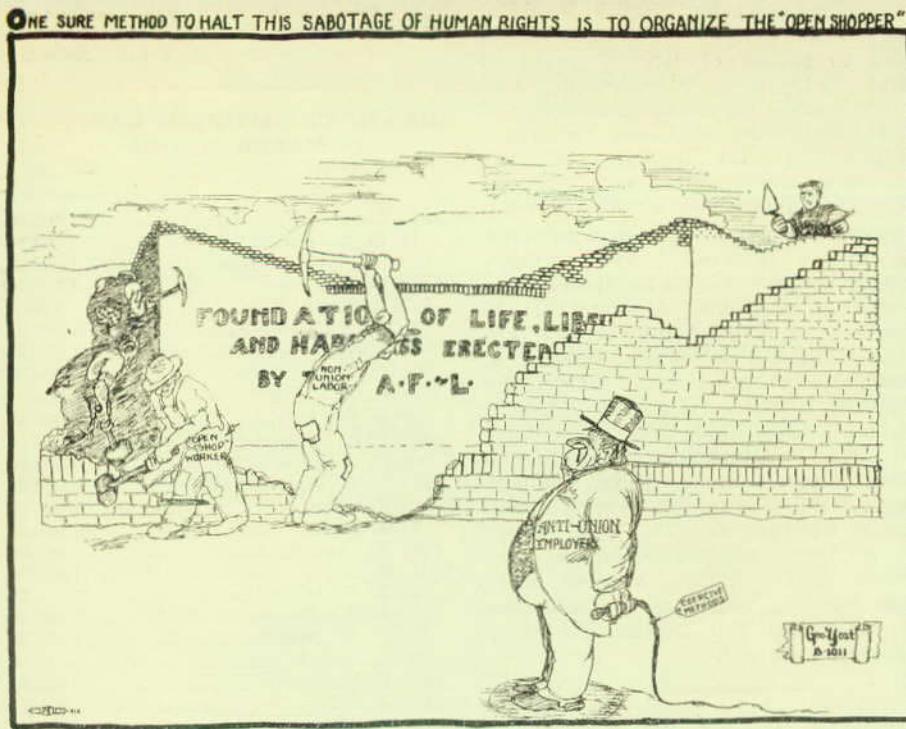
L. U. NO. B-1011, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

This is the first time we have availed ourselves of the opportunity to put our aims and desires in print where they might receive attention from some members of the various locals that could help us. Therefore, I deem it necessary to explain fully who we are and to what ends we are aspiring.

Our local consists wholly of the employees of the Penn Electric Switch Company, of this city, and there are only three men in our plant who are eligible for membership, who do not belong. We are the first group of our industry (manufacturers of automobile switches for temperature control) to be organized in the I. B. E. W. We organized in February, 1934, but as an auxiliary to Local Union No. 347, because at that time there was no provision in the I. B. E. W. constitution for setting up of vertical type shop unions.

Naturally, due to the fact that we are the only organization in our industry, we have had plenty of battles for everything we have gained, and a constant battle to retain these improved working conditions. At the time we became organized the shop minimum wage (about 65 per cent of the employees) was \$12 per week, and we held our jobs solely according to the way we parted our hair, but following a lockout on March 9, 1934, we received verbal recognition and a letter to "The Employees" announcing a minimum scale of 40 cents per



hour, \$16 weekly, and seniority rights. Then a year ago the minimum was boosted to 43 cents per hour, but as yet we have not been able to obtain any kind of written agreement to Local Union No. B-1011, and under no condition will our employer submit the wage scale to arbitration.

Now then we feel that the surest way to insure our own safety and prosperity is to organize our competitors, a list of whom I will attach to the end of this letter. Last February we sent a questionnaire, concerning the wage scale and working conditions of these other plants to the business agent in each city, and he was requested to see that they were filled and returned to us. The net result was a letter from one business agent saying he would act on the matter.

It is our sincere desire that this list of competitor's names be published so that in the event some Brother of one of these local unions, who is not so terribly busy and enslaved by red tape as our poor business agents, will kindly forward all the information concerning: 1. Apparent strength of feeling toward unionization and maximum and minimum number of employees on payroll. 2. Working conditions—(a) seniority, (b) opportunity for advancement, (c) method of determining employee's worth. 3. Wage scale—(a) hourly, weekly, or piece-rate pay, (b) does pay vary with length of service? (c) average rate of pay.

The following are the competitors of our company and any information about them will certainly be appreciated:

Company	Location
Minneapolis-Honeywell	Minneapolis, Minn.
Mercoid	Chicago, Ill.
Detroit-Lubricator	Detroit, Mich.
Barber-Coleman	Unknown
Automatic Products	Unknown
Spencer Mfg. Co.	Unknown
United Mfg. Co.	Unknown
Pioneer Mfg. Co.	Unknown
Russell Mfg. Co.	Unknown
Cutler-Hammer	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ranco (Auto. Rel. Circuit Breaker)	Columbus, Ohio
Taglabue	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Square D Mfg. Co. (Industrial Cont.)	Detroit, Mich.
Allen-Bradley	Unknown
Electromatic	Unknown
White Mfg. Co.	Unknown
Perfex Controls Co.	Unknown

Company	Location
American Thermometer Co.	Unknown
Cook Electric Co.	Unknown
Julien P. Friez	Unknown
Sheer Mfg. Co.	Unknown
Bishop-Babcock	Unknown

It is our assumption that most of these unknowns will be located in small communities adjacent to larger cities where "cheap" labor is plentiful. If our membership-at-large could only realize what this information might lead to in the way of organizing a new industry I'm sure we shall be swamped with replies on this subject.

Please address all replies either to Harold Hayes, president of L. U. No. B-1011, I. B. E. W., W. 3rd and Locust, Des Moines, Iowa, or myself at same address.

GEORGE YOST.

P. S. Maybe the enclosed cartoon can say more than this letter about the way we feel.

Summer School for Office Workers—Why?

By ORLIE PELL, Secretary

When the electrical workers of a large public utility company went out last year on strike against continued pay cuts, 130 office workers went out with them. After the joint picket-lines had been established for one day the company agreed to negotiate. The results included an increase in pay all around, and a recognition of the office workers' union.

We seem to have here a symbol of the common interests which utility workers and office workers share. As the economic crisis deepens the 4,000,000 men and women clerical workers who form an important part of big business today find themselves, like all other workers, facing problems that they are unable to cope with as individuals. Salaries which, contrary to the general opinion, have never been high, have been slipping down still further; unemployment among white collar employees has reached unprecedented heights; the introduction of labor-saving

machines into the office makes for dislocation of jobs, as well as increased tension and monotony in the work done.

But these changes take place slowly, and traditions die hard. Old attitudes remain even after the grounds they rest upon have shifted. The great need today is for office workers to become more conscious of the changes that are taking place in their field of work and to understand better the importance of the problems that their occupational group is facing.

It is to make it possible for men and women who work in offices to study these very problems that a special Summer School for Office Workers is conducted by the Affiliated Schools for Workers. The Summer School for Office Workers was established in 1933 under the director of the Affiliated Schools, Miss Eleanor G. Coit, as an experiment in bringing for the first time to clerical workers the same type of education that is made available to industrial workers at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, the Southern Summer School and the School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin. Each year 30 or 40 office workers have come from all parts of the country to analyze their own problems in relation to our economic system as a whole, and to discuss together how they can co-operate with their co-workers and with workers in other fields to meet these issues.

For this reason current economic problems form the basis of the study program. In their study of general economics the students have been especially interested in money and banking, corporations and business cycles. In addition, students select according to interest, special study in some field such as: trade unions, social legislation or the functions of government. The study of unions may include a brief history of the trade union movement and the various American experiments in collective bargaining machinery, an analysis of the structure and function of unions today, and a study of the problems relating to office workers' unions in particular.

The great majority of the students are between 20 and 30 years and have a high school background. Their occupations include those of stenographer, typist, bookkeeper, secretary, dictaphone operator, clerk and cashier. Their work experience has been varied, including employment in companies, manufacturing and other commercial concerns, social and educational agencies, trade union offices, public utilities, in insurance companies, etc. The work of the school is built around the actual experience-on-the-job of the students, and is carried on through reading and discussion in small groups under the leadership of men and women who are skilled in their own field and acquainted with the needs and experience of workers.

The school was held for two years in Ohio at Oberlin College and since then has been held on the campus of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. The regular school session is four weeks in length, with a special short program held during the first two weeks for those whose vaca-

tions are limited to this period. Because the school is also the students' vacation, special attention is given to recreation and health. In addition to informal dramatics and the dance, various out-door activities are planned: tennis, bicycling, hikes and picnics.

The aim of the school is not vocational nor is it education for leisure, but education that will enable the worker-student to meet more intelligently the problems wage-earners are facing in their daily life. As one student put it, "Here was a new angle on things; it really mattered what I thought, and further than that, it mattered very much what I did about it!" Students returning from the school take a responsible part in the unions and other organizations to which they belong. They help to organize new study classes, they work for social legislation, and they have taken part in the building up of clerical workers' unions.

The success of this experiment would seem to show that the school is meeting a growing need on the part of office workers, the need of understanding their relation to other workers and to our social and economic life today.

Dwyer in Rogers Book

In Washington, in the fall of 1935, two young men were much moved by the tragic death of Will Rogers. Both natives of Oklahoma, they felt that Rogers deserved a memorial, and that the best memorial to the man who "never met a man he didn't like," would be a collection of stories and reminiscences about him by his friends, scattered all over the United States, of every class and degree.

One of the inspirations that caused them to think of making such a collection was an article which appeared in the September ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, written by "Hollywood Commentator," otherwise Brother Charles W. Dwyer, who recorded the esteem of the studio electricians for Will Rogers and their observation and appreciation of his quirks of character. This article was one of the first pieces of material selected for the volume.

The two young men, Jake G. Lyons and William Howard Payne, enlisted the sponsorship of the Oklahoma Society of Washington. They began writing to everyone they could discover who had been closely acquainted with the humorist. At first replies were few, but eventually there was such a mass of stories that only about a third of the material could be included in a book the size of the ordinary novel.

The volume has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons at the price of \$1.50. Sallie Rogers McSpadden, Will's sister, contributed the foreword. And the stories are from "actors, statesmen, writers, artists, clergymen, educators, and business executives * * * cowboys, electricians, laborers, white collar workers, and small town business folk." It contains descriptions of the Rogers home ranch and of his childhood days; it has expression of the regret of President Roosevelt over Will Rogers' death;

the memorial speech of Cecil B. De Mille. The first portion of the volume is devoted to stories of Rogers' youth in Oklahoma by the old ranch people, some of whom knew his mother and father in their youth, one of whom remarked: "Will looked much like his father but was not such a handsome man."

In the authorship of the stories, prominent names are mixed with those less known to fame. For example, Brother Dwyer's story is followed by one from Irvin S. Cobb. Among the contributors, to mention only a few, are Eddie Cantor, Fred Stone, William S. Hart, Amos'n Andy, Frank Hawks, the aviator, Howard Chandler Christy, Grantland Rice, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Gov. E. W. Marland, of Oklahoma, George Ade, Fannie Hurst, Rupert Hughes, Will James, the cowboy artist, Damon Runyan, and O. O. McIntyre. All of these and many others were friends of Will Rogers, some of many years standing, and their reminiscences are fresh and full of life for every admirer of the man.

Parable By a Labor Leader

The majesty of suffering labor is no longer dumb; it speaks now with a million tongues, and it asks the nations not to increase the ills which crush down the workers by an added burden of mistrust and hate, by wars and the expectation of wars.

Gentlemen, you may ask how and when and in what form this longing for international concord will express itself to some purpose . . . I can only answer you by a parable which I gleaned by fragments from the legends of Merlin, the magician, from the "Arabian Nights," and from a book that is still unread.

Once upon a time there was an enchanted forest. It had been stripped of all verdure, it was wild and forbidding. The trees, tossed by the bitter winter wind that never ceased, struck one another with a sound as of breaking swords. When at last, after a long series of freezing nights and sunless days that seemed like nights, all living things trembled with the first call of spring, the trees became afraid of the sap that began to move within them. And the solitary and bitter spirit that had its dwelling within the hard bark of each of them said very low, with a shudder that came up from the deepest roots: "Have a care! If thou art the first to risk yielding to the wooing of the new season, if thou art the first to turn thy lance-like buds into blossoms and leaves, their delicate raiment will be torn by the rough blows of the trees that have been slower to put forth leaves and flowers."

And the proud and melancholy spirit that was shut up within the great Druidical oak spoke to its tree with peculiar insistence: "And wilt thou, too, seek to join the universal love-feast, thou whose noble branches have been broken by the storm?"

Thus, in the enchanted forest, mutual distrust drove back the sap, and prolonged the death-like winter even after the call of spring.

What happened at last? By what mysterious influence was the grim charm broken? Did some tree find the courage to act alone, like those April poplars that break into a shower of verdure, and give from afar the signal for a renewal of all life? Or did a warmer and more life-giving beam start the sap moving in all the trees at once? For lo!

in a single day the whole forest burst forth into a magnificent flowering of joy and peace.
—Jean Leon Jaurès.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID MARCH 1-MARCH 31, 1936

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
481	Clem Parish	\$1,000.00	
	1 G. T. Parker	1,000.00	
I.O.	George Thurston	1,000.00	
536	B. Rourke	1,000.00	
	17 William Lennox	475.00	
	3 F. A. Hoecker	1,000.00	
I.O.	A. Rau	1,000.00	
	27 C. J. McMahon	1,000.00	
311	C. E. Sageser	1,000.00	
I.O.	A. W. Turner	1,000.00	
	40 J. P. Longaza	1,000.00	
I.O.	H. J. Albee	1,000.00	
411	D. B. Watson	1,000.00	
I.O.	R. Menes	1,000.00	
	3 A. R. Lane	1,000.00	
103	F. Cunningham	1,000.00	
I.O.	B. Doyle	1,000.00	
	5 R. P. Adams	14.58	
677	W. C. Hyler	1,000.00	
	3 R. M. Beard	1,000.00	
	3 M. Alisch	1,000.00	
209	E. Summers	1,000.00	
133	W. Beers	1,000.00	
	3 W. Whitehead	1,000.00	
	3 P. McLoughlin	1,000.00	
130	C. Wolf	1,000.00	
558	R. B. Gilman	475.00	
I.O.	M. J. Sullivan	1,000.00	
I.O.	J. Spalty	1,000.00	
565	L. W. Hart	1,000.00	
357	R. L. McConnell	1,000.00	
481	C. A. Hatch	1,000.00	
I.O.	Wm. A. Slawson	1,000.00	
	1 E. E. Sharky	1,000.00	
712	H. L. Wallace	650.00	
103	S. Bromander	1,000.00	
134	C. A. Drury	1,000.00	
I.O.	Henry Baken	1,000.00	
I.O.	Thomas Birmingham	1,000.00	
	9 Harry Storay	150.00	
794	Elmer C. Snavy, Sr.	150.00	
I.O.	Napoleon Grenier	1,000.00	
561	Norman G. Stubbefield	1,000.00	
Total		\$38,914.58	

UNIONS ADOPT CHILDREN

Some 50 dependent children will be cared for by organized crafts of Oklahoma City, the Trades and Labor Council has voted. It is planned to have each affiliated union adopt a child, provide for its support, and supervise its welfare. For the older boys, the unions would assist in finding employment.

UNIONS INSTALL NIGHT BASE-BALL LIGHTS

Several ball clubs of the Southern League are going in for night baseball this year, and every one of them is having the lights installed by union labor. Memphis, Chattanooga, Birmingham and New Orleans ball clubs have put in their orders and the work is under way.

EDITOR FEATURES BROTHERHOOD HISTORY

A short history of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and also a history of L. U. No. 308, were published March 2 by Elmer B. McGaw, editor of the newly founded Labor Page of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.



IN MEMORIAM

**William Stone, L. U. No. 758***Reinitiated September 13, 1935*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 758, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, William Stone; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. LeFEBVRE,
F. WILBUR,
J. CLUNE,
Committee.

Harry J. Albee, L. U. No. 681*Initiated June 20, 1919, into L. U. No. 155*

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 681, I. B. E. W., have suffered the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Harry J. Albee, who departed from this life on February 26, 1936; and

Whereas the absence of his fellowship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

BOB BREWSTER,
J. W. PENDLETON,
H. W. KESSEL,
FRED WILLETT,
R. M. GAULT,
Committee.

William Lennox, L. U. No. 17*Initiated September 1, 1914*

Whereas Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, William Lennox; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

BERT ROBINSON,
WILLIAM P. FROST,
WILLIAM McMAHON,
Committee.

David R. Watson, L. U. No. 411*Initiated June 6, 1903*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother, David R. Watson; and

Whereas our late Brother as a charter member of Local Union No. 411, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood, and in the interests of Local Union No. 411; then be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 411 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the service to our cause of our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 411 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 411; and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE J. HENRY,
P. G. RIEHL,
ROY NEWSOME,
Committee.

John D. Wilson, L. U. No. 195*Initiated September 10, 1928*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, John D. Wilson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Wilson, Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most active and devoted officials, its financial secretary; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to his children and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Wilson, and hereby expresses its appreciation of services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, John D. Wilson; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

C. M. Munson, L. U. No. 382*Initiated April 2, 1918*

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 382, I. B. E. W., records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, C. M. Munson, who died January 30, 1936. Brother Munson had been a member of the I. B. E. W. since 1918; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

M. C. WHITE,
W. L. ODOM,
C. O. GAMBLE,
Committee.

A TRIBUTE TO BROTHER DAVE WATSON, L. U. NO. 411, WARREN, OHIO

He always had a cheery word
And then the kindest smile,
Never anything he wouldn't do
To oblige us all the while.
We'll miss him it is surely known
No one can take his place,
But we all know "He's just gone
Home,"

When we look at the empty space.
The years will come and go again,
Some of us will go, too,
But we will never have another
friend

That has been so kind and true.
And so we will go on our way,
Doing the best we can,
But always we will remember Dave
Who was the kindest man.

—Composed by Vada T. Williams, Warren telephone operator.

(Brother Dave Watson had been continuously employed by the Warren Telephone Company for 36 years.)

C. Wolf, L. U. No. 130*Initiated January 8, 1915*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 130, record the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. Wolf; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, in brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records, and a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. L. LLOYD,
C. R. TSCHIRN,
J. O. CHIVERS,
Committee.

C. J. McMahon, L. U. No. 27*Initiated May 6, 1913*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 27, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, C. J. McMahon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. C. WILKINSON,
J. A. EVERETT,
R. ELLENBERG,
Committee.

Perry B. Brown, L. U. No. 100*Initiated December 9, 1919*

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Perry B. Brown, and

Whereas Brother Brown was a charter member of this local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for one month in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the family of our esteemed Brother, a copy be spread on the records of this local union, and a copy be mailed to the international publication of this organization.

C. H. FOWLER,
GEORGE GLASS,
L. H. HADDIX,
Committee.

N. J. Hoey, L. U. No. 130*Initiated February 4, 1919*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 130, record the passing of our Brother, N. J. Hoey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. O. CHIVERS,
C. R. TSCHIRN,
H. L. LLOYD,
Committee.

R. B. Gilman, L. U. No. 558*Initiated November 17, 1933*

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from us our Brother, R. B. Gilman, a member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 558; and

Whereas Local Union No. 558 has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of our loved and valued Brother Gilman; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 558, That we greatly deplore Brother Gilman's death and herewith order our charter draped for 30 days as a tribute to Brother Gilman's memory; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 558 hereby expresses its deepest sympathy to the members of the family of Brother Gilman in their great sorrow at his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the members of Brother Gilman's family, and also be spread upon the official minutes of Local Union No. 558.

LO PETREE,
Chairman of Committee.

Joseph O'Gorman, L. U. No. 492*Initiated June 25, 1919*

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Joseph O'Gorman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother O'Gorman Local No. 492, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as a union, in brotherly love, extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and children in their time of great bereavement; it is further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 492 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be entered in our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS J. STOKER,
Recording Secretary.

Lewis W. Hart, L. U. No. 565*Initiated June 22, 1916*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 565, of Bridgeport, Conn., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, Lewis W. Hart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

GEORGE A. LAPKE,
HAROLD C. BECKER,
H. E. SMITH,
Committee.

John P. Longazo, L. U. No. 40*Initiated November 28, 1928*

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, John P. Longazo; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Longazo our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. P. RIPTON,
CHARLES E. DWYER,
H. P. FOSS,
Committee.

NOTICE

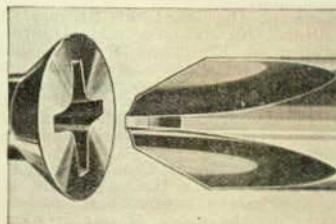
Local Union No. 321, of La Salle, Ill., desire to advise that the Q. R. S. Sign & Display Company of Spring Valley, Ill., have broken their agreement with the local union, and that the Jones & Johnson Sign Company of La Salle continually discriminate against the local's members.

Local 321 desires locals coming in contact with these concerns to take notice of the action of these firms against the local union.

NEON SIGNS AND THE ELECTRICIAN*(Continued from page 151)*

tubing or by corona discharges from tubing or secondary cables. Corona discharges are usually concentrated at a sharp bend, crossover or structure. To eliminate interference from this cause, the tubing is wrapped at the point of bend or stricture with a few turns of fine bare copper wire and this wire connected to an equalizing point on the

tubing. This equalizing point will be found at approximately the same distance from the second electrode as the corona discharge is from the first electrode. For example: If in a sign carrying the word "Drugs" (with one electrode at the beginning and one at the end of the word) a corona discharge is noted at the top of the letter "R", fine wire is wound around this point of the tube and connected to the equalizing point which will be found somewhere in the letter "G".



If secondary cables are causing interference, these should be checked very carefully for leakage to ground, etc., or poor connections.

In conclusion, the luminous sign has made tremendous strides in a dozen years. It has had the electrician's close attention. Business thoroughfares from the village's Main Street to Gotham's Gay White Way, are now dotted with brilliant luminous tube signs. But of far greater import is the rapid advance being made by way of obtaining real illumination value, as contrasted with just attention value, out of these luminous tubes. In Europe and America, there are mighty important developments under way looking to the use of luminous tubing for illuminating purposes. Even our own incandescent lamp manufacturers, while still assured of all the business they can take care of for years to come, are just a bit concerned as to what this luminous tube threat may mean.

So it is well that you follow these general facts about present-day luminous tube signs and watch the rapid development of this art into a new and more economical means of illumination for home, office, store and factory.

IS THE SUPREME COURT A GOOD UMPIRE?*(Continued from page 156)*

the AAA case seems to be an exception.

Justice Roberts shows that he is one of those unconscious humorists who takes himself so seriously that he does not realize how amusing he is.

With a perfectly sober face he takes great care to explain that contrary to the popular belief the court does not nullify acts of Congress. It merely places these acts alongside the Constitution and decides whether or not they square with the Constitution.

We may concede that this act of comparison may in itself be a perfectly innocent and permissible one, but unfortunately it results in nullifying the act.

And in the same opinion Justice Roberts has ruled that Congress may not use an otherwise innocent and permissible means to attain a non-permissible end. In other words he says to Congress, "Don't do as we do but do as we say."

Back of all this legalistic casuistry, ter-

giversation and hocus-pocus lies the unconfessed recognition of the fact that when they accuse Congress of violating the Constitution it is merely a case of the kettle calling the pot black.

They know full well that if challenged to do so they can show nothing in the Constitution authorizing them to nullify an act of Congress.

And on top of that is the recognition of the fact that more and more people are getting wise to the situation. The psychology of the matter was stated with poetic insight by Sir Walter Scott, "Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive."

I would respectfully suggest that the next time the court feels a strong temptation to nullify an act of Congress that it read the forty-first verse of the sixth chapter of Luke. "And why beholdest thou the mote in thy brother's eye and perceivest not the beam in thine own eye?"

Then it might do with its own power of nullification what it does with an act of Congress: lay it alongside the Constitution and see if it squares with it.

And then the court might take a dose of its own medicine, live up to the Constitution, perform its duties as clearly defined in that document and allow the Congress and the President to do the same.

TUBERCULOSIS—AS AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE*(Continued from page 155)*

tubercle bacilli have invaded the body. Whether the infection has done any harm or not is not answered by the test, and that is why further study (with the X-ray) is necessary. In our eastern schools, generally more than half of the students react to the tuberculin test. In midwestern universities the ratio is usually considerably lower.

Some day this system of hunting early "silent" tuberculosis will doubtless be accepted as a routine measure for protecting all young people, not only those in college but in industry and business. The age group 15 to 25 is the most profitable one in which to do this, for it is during that time that the tuberculosis rate mounts steeply. Meanwhile workers in industry might well take the hint by having themselves checked up from time to time. Every qualified doctor now understands the value of the periodic physical examination, the X-ray and the tuberculin test. And while doctors know how important it is to investigate early symptoms, such as cough that hangs on, loss of weight, fatigue, blood spitting and indigestion, they cannot go out into the public squares to shout their wares. Good doctors do not advertise. It is up to the intelligent person to be on the alert and give modern medical science its chance.

DANISH PIGSTIES VS. U. S. HOMES

Electric lighting is installed in a greater percentage of pigsties in Denmark than it is in homes in the United States, according to Prof. John Barton. He told co-operative societies of Racine and Kenosha, that Denmark is being transformed into a co-operative commonwealth, with poverty almost a thing of the past.

GREATEST ELECTRIC SIGN UNION-BUILT

(Continued from page 152)

of remembering fancy names to the experts, suffice to say that these will be the first tropical fish to survive the New York outdoor air.

The sign will operate from half an hour after sunset until 1 a. m. General Outdoor is in charge of production and maintenance. While the operation is entirely mechanical, a crew of men is in constant attendance.

The button that brought alive this spectacular for the first time was pressed at 8 p. m., Saturday, March 28. It was indeed a sight to make even blasé New York stop and look.

GIFFORD'S CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST

(Continued from page 148)

that Hecht and MacArthur are beneficiaries of the movie end of the telephone game.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL in all modesty admits that it fell down upon one activity of the Bell monopoly. This has to do with special trunk telephone wires and equipment to operators over a countrywide horse race betting syndicate. Mr. Gifford seemed uncomfortable on the stand when his questioners were pursuing a line of inquiry that brought out the unsavory record with gamblers. It is as follows:

One. An agreement between the telephone company and Gen. Daniel Needham, chief of the state police of Massachusetts, and with the New England Watch & Ward Society, to "tip off" the telephone company in case of raids, so its extensive teletypewriter equipment could be rescued from courts which might order it destroyed as gaming devices.

Two. The concealment of teletypewriters at Saginaw, Mich., from possible discovery, while tipsters disseminated information by telephone from a central teletypewriters agency.

Three. Recovery of equipment at Jamestown, N. Y., through the hiring of the city attorney by the A. T. & T., at the same time the city attorney, supposedly prosecutor of the gaming case, was privately representing the defendant in the case also.

Mr. Gifford at one time frankly admitted that he has a monopoly of the telephone business. The full relationships of the A. T. & T. to Western Electric have not been developed by the inquiry. The inquiry has not brought out as yet the tremendous revenues that accrued to Western Electric due to the introduction of dial systems.

The Washington News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, points out that the A. T. & T. exercises complete control over the Graybar Company. The principal business of Graybar is selling telephone equipment to independent telephone companies. The operating telephone companies, however, buy all their equipment from the Western Electric Company. The News now says: "A major part of the company's investment

is represented in equipment purchased from Western Electric. It therefore is essential to inquire whether Western Electric has charged fair prices for the equipment. And it has been the practice of A. T. & T. attorneys, in such rate cases, to justify the Western Electric prices by comparing them with Graybar prices, on the premise that Graybar is an independent outfit. And now the Graybar yardstick is revealed as being made of A. T. & T. rubber."

It is to be hoped that the Federal Communications Commission will reach a stage of investigation of the vile industrial relations existing in the Bell telephone companies. They should reveal the company union activities of Bell, their persecution of union members and the whole dirty system of anti-union practices.

WPA SCHOOLS SERVE WAGE EARNERS

(Continued from page 157)

learn what the law is, and how it may be changed or enforced.

Utilization of the public schools for the full and free discussion of economic questions is not a simple matter. Too often workers eager to discuss their own labor problems have been told by public school officials, "Don't bring up those questions here." On the other hand, many superintendents have shown courage in introducing workers' education classes, and in insisting that freedom of discussion and freedom of teaching must prevail.

"The emergence of some first rate, hard-thinking young labor leaders in a newly organized town," one teacher proudly announced as the result of his 20-week class.

Although the worker's first concern is naturally his job and the improvement of his economic position, the emphasis on the social sciences in workers' education does not mean that only economics is taught. English classes give the worker a chance to master the language as a vehicle for expressing his ideas clearly in writing or public speaking, or he may study parliamentary law and union procedure. In one journalism class comprised entirely of union members or union officers, the editor of the local labor paper sat in on class meetings and published many of the articles written by the students. Through literature and labor drama, the worker-student learns how to record his own experiences, developing unused talents in the field of creative art and fostering a real labor culture in America.

"We did not know what we were missing," has been the attitude of many workers after their first introduction to the world of books and music.

Thousands Study

Last year this varied program of workers' education with emergency teachers reached 45,000 students in 1,800 classes throughout the country, a considerable increase over the previous winter. The figures for this year should show further expansion. Twenty-four states have appointed special supervisors of workers' education, chosen after consultation with labor leaders. In other states supervision is a joint responsibility. In order to secure teachers who understand workers' problems, and can teach effectively, six weeks' training courses were conducted for 500 unemployed teachers in the summer of 1934, and for 1,200 in 1935.

The procedure for requesting teachers for a group of workers is simple; one has only to communicate with the state Works Progress Administration to learn whether teachers are available for workers' classes. If teachers can be found, the workers' group is asked to help select the right person and to choose an advisory committee to assist in organizing the classes.

There is no question that an informed trade union member is an effective union member. Workers' education has in this respect demonstrated that it can be of real service to the labor movement. Although the government program is only supplementary to workers' education as organized by labor groups, it represents an attempt to place the educational facilities of the community at the service of its wage-earning citizens, and can be especially useful among unorganized or newly organized groups. Many classes meet in school buildings; others prefer to use union halls. In view of the fact that labor, perhaps more than any other group, has been responsible for the development of our public school system, it seems only right that workers should be able to find there the kind of education they want.

"When the workers of this country come to know what the labor movement can mean and does mean, organization will withstand business fluctuations and this stability of organized strength will go far toward bringing some degree of stability into our economic structure," reads an A. F. of L. annual report. The progress made by the federal program to date has been due to the enthusiasm workers have shown for the educational opportunities it presents.

So far, workers' education has been sponsored by the government on an emergency basis, to provide socially useful work for unemployed teachers from relief rolls. Operating in this way, the program has encountered many obvious difficulties, but the demand which has been created is so widespread that an emergency point of view seems inadequate. Establishment of a more permanent program, or even continuance on the present basis, is one of those measures of importance to the whole community which must be achieved through the active support of organized labor.



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FREE SPIRIT OF WEST IN EL PASO STRIKE

(Continued from page 153)

the right to join a labor organization of their own choice. The company posted a copy of the NRA and bulletins on their boards in various departments, calling attention to Section 7A. At the same time another cut in pay, ranging from 5 per cent to about 10 per cent, was imposed upon these employees, their big shot and petty bosses again escaping the penalty of Stone and Webster.

These cuts in pay were applied only to men who were employed in the plant and distribution departments and in the transportation department. It did not apply to members of the sales and accounting departments, in which departments employees had for years been working five days per week when employees in plant and distribution department had been working six and seven days per week. More discrimination against the electrical workers.

Men in these departments began to lose their homes, their bills went unpaid, their wives and children began to suffer because of the greed of Stone and Webster.

At the same time Stone and Webster officials here proudly announced that the El Paso Electric Company was earning plenty of money. In fact it was enough to assist other large properties, thousands of miles from El Paso, over the depression. They announced that if it were not for the fact that their El Paso properties were making plenty of money that some of their other properties would go into the red. They were proud of this, and it fell our lot to help them do this.

At about the same time (this was later admitted by M. C. Smith) the company was forced to pay the federal tax of 3 per cent from its earnings and not apply it to their customers' bills, and some one had to stand this expense. Apparently the employees paid that also. The 5 per cent to 11 per cent reduction in wages more than paid the federal tax and the wages of six new men that the El Paso Electric Company employed.

The lid went off completely and these men, groping in the dark for some protection for themselves, organized in the early part of 1934 into an organization that is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This suited the company very well, because they knew that this organization could not in any way interfere with their plans. On various occasions the representatives of this organization attempted to negotiate some kind of an agreement with the company. They were laughed at when they approached Mr. M. C. Smith, the local tool of Stone and Webster.

Seek I. B. E. W. Link

By this time the members of this union were well aware of the mistake they had made when they joined this dual organization and contacted Brother W. L. Ingram, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who went to Mr. Smith

and advised him of the fact that he was going to organize the electrical workers of the El Paso Electric Company.

Now, that was something Monty Smith feared. He knew that he had a union to deal with, and immediately called his hirelings together to prepare his yellow dog contract. Elections were held in all departments. In one of the departments, out of a total of about 65 votes, Monty received six votes for his company union and the balance of the box filled with scrap paper. This, however, did not stop Monopoly Smith. He, as he admitted on the witness stand, during the hearing before the N. L. R. B. in November of 1935, asked various companies who had yellow dog contracts with their employees for copies of their plans. Three companies lent the El Paso Electric Company their plans. One happened to be a fairly good employees plan. Monty Smith admitted on the witness stand later that did not suit him. So, he adopted the most odious plan of the three. Red-blooded American citizens were told, "This is the contract by which you are bound to the company." This, mind you, friends, after he had told the electrical workers that they could join any organization that they chose, and that the company would bargain with its employees either organized or unorganized, singly or by groups.

In November of 1934 the transfer from the dual organization to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was made in body, and Local Union No. 585 grew almost overnight from a membership of about half a dozen to a membership of about 140.

Brother Ingram again went to Mr. Smith and attempted to enter into negotiations for a contract with the company. He was told by Mr. Smith that he already had a contract with the employees in the distribution and power plant departments, and that he could not deal with the I. B. E. W.

During this time Fred C. Taylor, another scab herder of Stone and Webster, who admitted that he at one time was a member of the I. B. E. W., but that, when he heard that they were planning to get an agreement with Stone and Webster he immediately severed connections, was transferred to El Paso to break up the union. He used the usual high pressure methods of intimidation. Transferred men from their usual jobs to menial jobs, threatened them with discharge and black list; in some cases small individual increases in pay were granted. One man was denied the privilege of time off to see his wife who was critically ill in the hospital.

Favoritism Shown

Men were promoted with total disregard for seniority or qualification as mechanics. All the qualification the man needed was that he would consent to be a good Stone and Webster stool pigeon.

Exhausting all his patience and that of the members of Local No. 585, Brother Ingram informed the membership that they could do one of two things to protect their interests: either wait for the

Wagner Bill to become law or to strike the job.

At about 11 o'clock on the night a strike vote was taken on motion of Monty's prize rat, this carried almost unanimously. The strike committee was instructed to pull the men off their jobs at the earliest possible time after midnight.

At 12:50 a. m. on February 28, 1935, the switch at the Rio Grande Plant was pulled by C. A. (Pinky) Hayes, veteran engineer and long-time member of the I. B. E. W.

All men who were not on committees and those who were left in the plants to protect property started peaceful picketing of the plants.

The city and surrounding territories extending from Hatch, N. Mex., about 85 miles north to as far as Hudspeth County, 90 miles to the south, was in total darkness. Through long hours of the night and the next day efforts were made to negotiate an agreement with the company. "No, we have nothing to arbitrate," was all that Smith had to say.

At about 2 p. m., on February 28, 1935, this strike committee, in the presence of Governor Tingley, of New Mexico; Mayor Sherman, of El Paso, Texas; Sheriff Fox and Judge McGill, of El Paso County, having at heart the interest of the public, agreed to resume service to the suffering people, provided that these gentlemen would see that the union would be treated with justice. This was promised them by these public officials. Smith, of the electric company, was shouting all day, "We have nothing to arbitrate." The man who had a contract with the public to supply service, mind you, had nothing to arbitrate.

The succeeding 15 days the union, with the assistance of Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, of the Regional Labor Relations Board, spent in negotiation of an agreement. On the night of March 15 the situation seemed to be dead-locked and preparations were made for other actions. Smith asked for further extension of time. He was granted one additional day and, on Sunday, March 16, a six months' agreement was signed, after the Regional Director threatened to place the blame for this critical situation.

This, to any square shooting citizen, was an agreement fair and binding to both parties. Not to the electric company. They immediately started fortifying their properties by building high fences around their plants and closing up windows with brick. Shelters for their rats were built by union men, who knew all the time the purposes of their labor.

In August, 1935, the union filed charges of intimidation with the citizens' committee, which was organized after the strike. These charges were heard before Mr. Joseph S. Myers, who is in the United States Conciliation Service. In order to make it appear as though the company were good to its employees all requests of the union were granted and the day after the men involved were abused by their scab herding bosses for testifying against the company. Men were cursed by drunken bosses and accused of various things of which they were not guilty. And then intimidations went right ahead as usual.

On September 8, 1935, representatives of Local No. 585 again went to Mr. Smith with intentions of negotiating an agreement and were refused. The company offered members of the union two months' pay for their jobs to get them out of El Paso.

Charges of intimidation and coercion were filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the El Paso Electric Company by the union, and in November, 1935, the board proceeded to hear the case. For two days, while

a typical utility lawyer, Mr. Volney Brown, filibustered, other lawyers were flying by airplane over the eastern part of the state to find Judge Boynton, United States District Court Judge, to get an injunction against the board. This they failed to get at this time, but the labor board was required in December to show cause why the injunction should not be granted in the case. The court issued a restraining order and the hearing by the board was adjourned.

Important Facts Developed

In the meantime, however, important evidence was gathered by the board. The fact that the El Paso Electric Company was engaged in interstate commerce was established. It was proven that Monty Smith was the chairman of his yellow dog union. It was proven that employees were intimidated to the extent that they quit the union; that they were discriminated against and that they could not hope to be promoted to better jobs.

Monopoly Smith and some of his tribe were on the hot seat. Imagine the president of a \$15,000,000 concern who does not know who the vice presidents of his company are, defending his company.

During this hearing Mr. E. H. Will, superintendent of light and power, testified that no member of the union would ever be promoted to the position of superintendent nor to any other position of authority. Later, Brother N. P. Clay, president of Local Union No. 585, testified that he would rather be the president of Local No. 585 than to be the superintendent of light and power for the El Paso Electric Company.

The hearing was stopped by a temporary injunction by the United States District Court, again leaving the local union to its own resources.

Charges of intimidation and discrimination again were filed with the "Committee of One Hundred, Inc." (this is the citizens' committee), on January 9, 1936, but no action was ever taken by the arbitration committee of this body.

Acting on instructions by the local to strike the job when they saw fit, at the earliest possible time after midnight on February 27, 1936, one day less than a year after the first strike, the switch at the Rio Grande Station was again pulled by Pinky Hays at 3:53 a. m., and peaceful picketing started at the plants. At about six o'clock, attendants were ordered out of the plants by armed straw bosses. Engineer Hays asked if he and his men were relieved of responsibility and was told that he was, and he and his crew left the property.

After about six hours' labor by loyal employees some service was restored. Because of the fact that their rats could not get turbines in operation they started howling sabotage. Charges were filed and subpoenas issued for six men to appear at a court of inquiry. This was postponed and later charges were taken to the grand jury and these were later dismissed, also.

At about this time the local was fortunate enough to remove from the picture the Committee of One Hundred, Inc., when they released a statement to the newspapers that they were powerless to do any thing in the case and with recommendations that the local take its case to the National Labor Relations Board, withdrew gracefully and crawled into a dark hole from which they have not returned. Thanks for this action. To this you will agree, this committee was composed of golf-playing partners of Monty Smith. Let us hope that this type of committee will stay out of the fight in the future.

High lines and distribution lines were cut down and in some cases carried away, probably by strike breakers of the company in

order to gain the sympathy of the public. Fights between union and non-union men resulted during the few weeks following the strike. To this date union men have been victorious in all fights.

Through the kindness of Brother W. J. Moran, of the bricklayers' national union, a kitchen and dining room were prepared to feed the strikers at the Union Labor Educational Club. The ladies of the auxiliary to L. U. Nos. 585 and 583 are preparing appetizing meals of food that is being donated by the merchants of this city. Everybody is being fed and all are happy.

This writer will not attempt to guess the number of guards and extra men that the company has employed since the strike. At present a guard can be found under nearly every pole where the lines cross Mt. Franklin. Three rats are on trouble cars where formerly only one man was employed.

We have been informed that a hearing on the injunction case will be held on April 8 and maybe sooner. And if the injunction is not granted the Labor Relations Board will immediately continue with our case.

The company, we have been informed, is paying the scab guards the sum of \$7.50 per day and we are inclined to believe they are earning this. Please bear in mind that this is more than they paid their engineers and mechanics at any time; more money than they paid men who are responsible for millions of dollars worth of equipment to guard a high line pole. Can they stand this very long? We will see if they can.

At this time all union people are well and happy. The best group of hard fighting men

and women that we probably will ever have the pleasure of winning a strike with are going to win this strike or starve in the attempt, and with a little assistance we are not going to starve.

Local unions of various organizations have been liberal with their donations.

Several years ago the El Paso Public Ownership League was organized and was later allowed to die. This was reorganized and now with the assistance of the water users in the Rio Grande Valley, it looks like in the near future power will be developed at Elephant Butte Dam to be distributed by the city of El Paso. Let there be no more eight cents per k.w.h. power in El Paso.

Do or die, Local Union No. 585!

SOCIAL SECURITY MOVES TOWARD REALITY

(Continued from page 147)

and has, in addition, appropriated the employee's contribution, the worker who comes to the employment office will have his troubles in trying to prove that in certain past months he actually worked more time, earned more wages and paid more premiums than his employer has recorded."

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL
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Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per	
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	100	.50
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Rituals, extra each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year	1.50	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Emblem, Automobile	1.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Envelopes, Official, per 100	.50	Seal, cut off	1.00
Gavels, each		Seal	4.00
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Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11
TO MARCH 10, 1936**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
1. O.	101666	102660	43	894191	894280	121	61501	61529	214	942593	942860	344	844587	844609
1.	14496	14497	44	970307	970313	121	245461	217	253064	253083	345	763014	763033	
1.	43619	43847	45	508615	508626	121	708707	708750	222	109047	109057	347	821736	821800
1.	61673	61674	46	172801	172840	122	44823	44827	223	938289	938347	348	854846	854962
1.	133299	133302	46	294801	294835	122	987911	988010	224	897080	897151	349	77311	77347
1.	156736	156748	46	971321	971590	125	29909	29920	225	770717	770725	349	441151	441587
2.	36111	36290	48	35291	35493	125	830143	830656	226	521959	521980	349	567770	567900
3.	AJ	21765-22800	48	180313	180332	127	269553	269562	229	973334	973339	349	919001	919127
3.	AJ	21909-22000	48	517109	517297	127	822806	822810	230	40501	40565	350	937762	937769
3.	AJ	22028-22200	50	996844	996917	128	147895	147899	230	632193	632250	351	197981	197989
3.	AJ	22238-22288	51	38287	38350	129	305229	305231	231	473863	473896	352	965534	965630
3.	AJ	22406-22492	52	874823	875158	129	902276	902287	232	851388	851413	353	401217	401242
3.	AJ	22601-22608	52	919569	919760	130	75001	75010	233	675581	675627	353	873008	873191
3.	AJ	22801-22802	52	921001	130	145730	145740	235	886680	886689	354	6321	6345	
3.	A3H	72	53	820143	820192	130	592733	592931	236	937996	938010	357	221988	222014
3.	A4H	2759-2849	54	194144	194176	130	869071	869250	237	512571	512594	357	824394	824426
3.	BH	112	55	485067	485081	131	39080	39081	238	924568	924585	358	675907	675942
3.	CJ	1071-1084	56	502978	502994	131	775082	775112	240	558972	558984	358	766695	766727
3.	OA	9960-9962	57	318594	318610	135	757601	757623	241	386558	386570	360	5540	5668
3.	OA	11182-11200	59	826979	827052	136	430456	430492	243	51924	51924	360	249059	249082
3.	OA	11759-11800	60	39001	39088	136	586857	586915	243	139266	139284	363	417354	417411
3.	OA	11809-11816	60	728246	728250	138	899371	899400	245	892901	893180	367	447001	447002
3.	OA	12004	64	13583	13584	139	939005	939031	246	765366	765373	367	509543	509562
3.	OA	12201	64	551258	551370	141	879876	879914	247	318643	318657	370	939784	939796
3.	XG	61999-62000	64	590689	590698	143	406114	406148	252	772460	772496	371	897795	897797
3.	XG	62566-62600	65	3846	3850	145	148526	148527	253	966148	966167	372	806441	806471
3.	XG	62699-63539	65	474991	475000	145	570746	570818	254	905240	905244	373	656081	656085
3.	XG	63601-63710	65	967201	967360	145	805280	805335	255	56882	56885	375	509804	509825
3.	XG	63540-63600	66	178747	178763	150	684207	684215	256	516089	516105	377	132671	132715
4.	254218	254224	66	321652	321661	151	47738	47738	257	501800	501818	377	216117	216122
5.	352	354	67	523024	523034	151	993769	993996	259	916578	916650	380	493299	493306
5.	564201	564265	68	59455	59457	152	737426	737450	262	514118	514147	382	545572	545593
5.	923914	923915	68	436937	436946	153	31227	31228	262	676678	676704	384	4801	
6.	142293	142310	68	799330	799401	153	989274	989329	267	512747	512751	384	28499	28500
6.	955766	956018	69	177301	177302	155	300081	300085	268	261769	261770	389	974323	974336
7.	898083	898164	69	533030	533037	159	96751	96777	268	514689	514717	390	159945	159960
8.	19228	19230	70	773412	773423	159	175911	175918	269	590029	590059	390	284218	284230
8.	378855	378900	72	958688	958697	159	604478	604500	275	32386	32375	393	610691	610707
8.	454801	454803	73	22384	22387	160	164516	164549	275	758803	758820	394	974592	974606
8.	595297	595335	73	90001	90054	160	524617	524641	276	850672	850736	397	72041	72042
9.	37676	37957	73	737202	737240	161	495081	495094	276	268360	268360	397	514801	514820
9.	143919	143934	76	869552	869618	163	906121	906169	278	6006	6021	397	668886	668900
9.	270915	270918	77	89251	89256	164	407291	407400	280	958054	958070	400	723967	723998
9.	982441	982500	77	183623	183687	164	674401	674490	281	252459	252459	401	196067	196068
10.	246760	246769	77	993815	993970	164	944482	944810	281	683533	683555	401	637789	637815
12.	183255	183278	79	711529	711600	166	239573	239577	288	613195	613227	403	787506	787514
14.	37500		80	277685	277688	166	446852	446874	290	961111	961116	405	8126	8177
14.	246301	246309	80	716601	716646	166	517384	517431	291	342357	342371	406	891756	891774
16.	217309		83	40000	40254	169	226651	226651	292	144101	144114	407	20401	
16.	818826	818907	83	65050	65070	169	786019	786025	292	852201	852205	407	618595	618600
17.	50994	50997	83	157740	157751	173	524767	524776	293	309246	309259	408	149326	149327
17.	73501	73810	84	261690	261739	174	629077	629082	295	775853	775862	408	954831	954898
17.	959001	959250	84	292513	292517	175	495551	495581	296	653393	653400	409	758333	758378
18.	133473	133479	84	939798	939876	176	478965	478986	296	961111	961116	411	507534	507565
18.	167401	167435	86	548368	548400	176	523345	523345	301	274309	274327	413	41116	
18.	975154	975593	86	564901	565005	177	493525	493525	302	259195	259195	413	437982	438009
21.	768929	768941	86	925132	925134	177	673170	673210	302	290732	290757	413	645451	645491
22.	142586	142591	87	886110	886115	178	505845	505850	303	528492	528494	415	762372	762381
22.	526383	526624	88	663955	663973	180	48820	48829	304	249254	249259	416	194864	
22.	806189	806239	B91	240901	240907	180	777128	777220	304	959367	959422	416	754373	754394
25.	900591	900669	91	757263	757268	181	657495	657538	305	753223	753249	417	147957	147958
26.	75771	75776	93	935266	935275	183	251007	251020	306	28267	28267	417	315625	315648
26.	916090	916174	95	706091	184	444637	444641	306	930081	930164	418	471152	471168	
26.	454242	454269	96	212426	212494	185	197329	197341	307	248574	248590	418	847997	848109
26.	933506	933817	96	546162	546237	185	730251	730327	308	87977	87977	424	8703	8712
27.	185554	185560	97	970861	970863	190	5152	5183	308	770410	770426	425	262179	262181
28.	491180	491202	99	48101	48222	191	254853	254854	309	581154	581296	426	199089	199090
28.	727289	727290	100	26814	26816	191	778558	778567	309	954333	954395	426	951487	951507
30.	493935	493960	100	36993	36995	193	533718	533730	311	448512	448537	427	256161	
31.	75751	75851	100	283333	283360	193	589483	589483	321	268658	268658	428	728713	728760
31.	184779													

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
470	250289	250294	595	46091	46138	719	554121	554167	881	783356	783385
471	765184	765220	595	69141	69319	722	550083	550086	885	754971	755008
474	5780	5782	595	474371	474400	723	834493	834630	886	443043	443071
474	669638	669638	597	779746	779763	724	274144	274163	887	719148	719235
475	766877	766894	599	498224	498255	724	496865	496894	889	161184	161187
477	996035	996046	601	61513	61517	724	667300	667354	889	774412	774453
479	783946	783972	601	148743	148744	726	777632	777638	890	786923	786934
480	11416	11419	601	755284	755309	728	771627	771637	893	782433	782440
480	248879	248893	604	261007	261012	729	622742	622748	896	275957	275954
481	169314	169327	604	941299	941333	730	275003		896	451509	451510
481	963173	963228	610	442817	442842	730	491030	491053	896	765940	765961
482	220960		610	264511	264517	731	857371	857396	897	781506	781626
482	498958	498974	610	906837	906910	732	1846	1850	900	889145	889152
483	807354	807464	611	27643	27668	732	26725	26729	902	982178	982197
488	451870	451898	611	195168		732	515642	515675	903	490259	
488	549638	549685	613	453927	453939	734	82919	82920	904	780920	780932
492	543660	543740	613	930791	931219	734	891613	891738	909	771919	771937
494	17647	17662	614	732223	732224	743	591343	591371	B911	784866	784920
494	167807	167870	615	239985	240000	748	241790	241796	912	934516	934565
494	969001	969750	617	6601	6634	748	505750	505765	914	379025	379036
494	969751	970270	618	282528		757	752266	752289	915	76029	76032
497	204701	204709	618	858239	858290	758	270299		918	516686	516702
499	9001	9075	619	482238	482244	758	855277	855323	919	923193	923195
499	176752	176759	623	729218	729239	760	258562		923	174023	174045
499	255377	255380	629	257096	257164	760	879474	879556	923	480306	
499	779624	779700	631	514361	514382	761	277094		923	785820	785851
500	42021	42130	633	269884	269886	761	494190	494208	928	470707	
501	94893	94915	633	762110	762148	762	772521	772560	928	163838	
501	566529	566695	634	958724	958729	763	75226		928	518958	518981
501	885532	885556	636	918091	918091	764	502326	502347	932	176701	176703
502	53476	637	767436	767461	770	81651	81655	932	11701	11713	
502	885570	885580	639	294301	294309	770	723315	723384	937	672711	672734
504	814089	814096	639	787801	787809	772	756338	756341	940	510243	510265
507	506428	506431	640	621513	621536	773	13226		948	520162	520166
508	235663	642	769247	769261	773	488921	488969	948	562198	562230	
508	421826	421839	643	523837	523852	774	766385	766442	949	695328	695335
509	669466	669478	644	9301	9309	775	484709	484730	953	759109	759132
510	35345	35353	644	227266	227268	777	242634	242645	956	83977	83982
515	631938	631942	644	482685	482700	779	249584	249592	958	242764	242767
517	519133	519151	646	756990	756996	782	240160		963	313739	313746
520	962324	962344	647	972112	972117	782	930194	930205	970	780719	780753
521	234372		648	420771	420780	783	169809	169810	972	492032	492034
521	904649	904704	648	917366	917415	783	775542		978	784514	784516
522	772808	772844	649	226103	226103	784	468501	468530	991	186611	186613
526	59108		649	836616	836685	B785	11118	11143	991	767135	767142
526	945842	945848	650	6940	6962	B785	App. 176101		995	751135	751160
528	845697	845752	650	281590		B785	App. 241201		996	653836	65393
529	186755		656	515211	515230	B785	241222	241250	997	238093	238113
529	815333	815361	657	962285	962291	787	964410	964434	997	267765	267768
530	485805	485810	658	750363	750368	790	166533	166534	1002	529417	529471
532	706087	706197	660	8532	8534	790	752564	752606	B1008	37553	37576
533	963532	963536	660	192848		792	755762	755771	B1008	37545	37599
536	905602	905609	660	513127	513146	794	85586	85738	B1011	240125	240227
537	251590	251597	661	240560	240561	794	175707		B1015	App. 225325	104
538	19250	19267	B663	Mem. 38251-38297	796	174673			B1015	Mem. 225331-225349	116
538	46204		B663	Mem. 240457-240600	796	786608	786612		1024	51001	51071
539	229956	229957	B663	App. 24058-240594	798	595712	595735		1024	82600	82604
539	497526	497540	663	186160	186166	800	168335	168342	1024	548958	549000
540	251288	251306	663	589747	589775	800	758592	758620	1025	649697	649702
544	41447		663	832823	832884	801	905318	905337	1029	926264	926275
544	51776	51840	664	83424	83427	802	237163	237170	1032	520207	
545	496089	496132	664	674587	674684	805	174342	174343	1032	932964	932974
548	621278		665	282629	282677	805	786356	786383	1036	9901	9904
549	11843	11844	665	577456	577458	809	485528	485538	1036	157230	
549	50276	50343	666	439742	439750	811	64799	64800	1036	236993	237000
551	66579	66583	666	937588	937744	811	774006	774010	1037	405446	405530
552	95957	95967	668	481691	481702	813	930562	930570	1047	664794	664822
553	227025	227031	669	242034	242037	814	84668	8497	1054	234752	234757
554	278459	278460	670	776742	776751	B814	240683	240718	1072	859077	859080
554	931609	931663	671	494910	494930	817	57751	57816	1086	705206	705231
555	561192	561203	673	663623	663632	817	128087	128099	1091	520106	520125
556	481136	481149	674	243081	243106	817	922985	923250	1095	725423	725450
557	197933	197937	677	20176		819	512178	512189	1099	645515	645518
557	782718	782739	677	873872	873897	820	144862	144863	1101	7806	7813
558	95381	95386	678	242054	242060	824	237796	237804	1108	513667	513676
558	71251	71378	678	515871	515892	833	276476		1118	765601	765610
558	768846		679	955579	955580	833	492752	492767	1118	965393	965400
559	706637	706655	680	957136	957137	835	79518	79523	1131	949993	950000
561	903506	903509	681	521532	521545	835	226057	226059	1135	59259	59278
562	511565	511569	682	292803		836	229591	229595	1141	170123	170129
564	741101	741104	682	771021	771021	B837	241501	241536	1141	534627	534691
565	225246	225255	684	500267	500277	837	11401	11416	1141	822302	822369
567	935266	935318	685	634032	634058	838	761486	761509	1144	503770	503784
568	370964	370987	686	429236	429236	840	971572	971583	1147	57044	57050
569	21791		691	776448	776466	841	273161	273162	1147	155121	
569	23590	23594	693	503177	503184	841	516359	516370	1147	688924	688969
569	995251	995394	694	6							

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
243—51904-51908.		702—162430.		BLANK		269—590029-030.		PREVIOUSLY LISTED	
530—194563-564,	566-	B773—178158.		43—894198-200,	256-	530—194563-564,	566-	VOID—NOT VOID	
572 (original)		805—174326, 331, 333,		260, 276-280.		572,			
584—140366.		334, 336-338.		83—40247.		660—8532.		83—39976.	
665—577447.		852—278577, 579.		211—660507-510.		811—64799-64800.		343—40855.	

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 163)

see the other fellow's point of view; put yourself in his place and try to feel as he feels. Keep personal feelings and prejudices in the background; control resentment and learn to take criticism without resentment.

Remember that the local union is the parent body and allow it to function free from interference from the auxiliary. Their work problems are their own and they managed them before you organized; they will still do so much better without your help. When they want your help they will request it and then will be time to step in. Welfare and social work is right down your alley. Instead of trying to dictate, try to co-operate. You can build up a fraternalism, the value of which can not be estimated.

Help by co-operation with your label leagues, using that union dollar to purchase union label products. Teach the children what the union means. Teach them to be proud that they are children of union parents. Let them grow up with the knowledge and save us from having to educate them after they are grown. Remember it is hard to teach old dogs new tricks. The women are responsible for the little ones' education; pray God that we do not fail in our duty.

CORA VALENTINE,
President L. U. No. 177 Auxiliary,
Chairman Auxiliary Organizing Campaign.

LOCAL UNIONS FIND NEW USES FOR RESEARCH

(Continued from page 149)

the weekly report cards, we find it necessary to change the weekly cards so that they will specify a few of the major types of work as wiring, maintenance, line work and electric power and light work, leaving the rest of the spaces blank, where the members may write in the other types of work which they did during the week. Please ask the members to co-operate. We expect to make the changes as soon as the present supply of cards is gone.

"May we have your usual prompt reply to this letter, enclosing report for your local union?"

BUREAU'S CAMERA CATCHES APPALING PICTURE

(Continued from page 154)

he had to pay. The two outstanding forms of security offered by credit seekers were insurance policies and furniture. Insurance-secured loans generally bore 6 per cent annual interest—which, on the whole, is not too bad. But interest rates for loans secured on furniture were exorbitant. Two-thirds of this class of borrowers were forced to pay 3 1/2 per cent interest monthly. On a \$100 loan this would mount up to \$42 just in interest over a period of a year. About one-quarter of the borrowers on furniture got off with a monthly interest rate of only 2 1/2 per cent—which would be equivalent to \$30 for each \$100 of prin-

cipal annually. The usurers still work on the ancient theory that the best time to kick a man is when he is already down.

We have already seen how our 1,100 families fared in paying for their homes. Of the home-buyers 65 per cent were in arrears in their payments as compared with 48 per cent of the renters. Twenty-four per cent of our families were behind in their taxes. Perhaps the situation in South Bend is a little unusual with respect to home owners. At the time of the first survey in 1930 the real estate men there were conducting, or had just finished conducting a strenuous, high-pressure "own-your-home" campaign. The result was that great numbers of thrifty, industrious workers began to buy homes, not realizing the obligations which they were assuming, and certainly not suspecting that their places of employment were soon to start laying off workers or to close down completely. In the brief two-year period between the two interviews, over 10 per cent of the families buying houses either had had to add new mortgages or else had already lost their homes. The proportion must be far higher by now.

Long-Time Unemployment

Such conditions are not surprising when we note that about two-fifths of all our families reported in 1932 that at least one of their members who was usually employed had no work for over a year.

In over 12 per cent of the households no member at all was employed on the date of the inquiry, August 1, 1932. Less than 13 per cent of the families reported that in normal times they would have only one person regularly at work, but the second survey revealed that actually 46 per cent of the households had only one member working at that time. Normally 37 per cent of the households should have had three or more persons employed, but under 12 per cent had as many workers as that when the second interview was held.

So far we have considered as employed all those who had had any work at all. As a matter of fact few of those who were so fortunate as to have jobs were working full-time; for out of the 1,006 households which had at least one member working on August 1, 1932, only 350 had anyone who was fully employed. This condition is understandable enough, however deplorable it may be. Over two-thirds of the men and women studied were normally factory workers. When the depression came along and orders fell off, those manufacturing plants which did not shut down entirely went on part-time schedules, operating two, three or four days a week. In addition to operating only part-time, the employers began to stagger the

jobs, spreading the work out as far as possible among their employees. So it was that those who had jobs frequently worked only 16 or 20 hours per week.

The effect of such conditions on the family pocket-book was disastrous. In nearly one-fifth of the families the total income for the four weeks immediately preceding August 1, 1932, was less than \$10. In 54 per cent the combined earnings of the household for the four-week period were under \$50, while only 18 per cent of the families had a total income exceeding \$100. Small wonder that 65 per cent of those families who had undertaken the purchase of a home had fallen in arrears in their payments.

The average family income for those households which were making payments on their homes of less than \$20 per month amounted to only \$51.35 for the four weeks preceding the survey. Households paying between \$20 and \$30 monthly for their homes earned an average of only \$46.45, while those paying \$30 or more averaged only \$44 income for the period. Large families apparently were hit harder by unemployment than were smaller ones. Employers were more hesitant to lay off those workers who were the major support of their families than those who belonged to families in which there were several other potential workers. Yet the larger families, those normally having more workers than the average, were the very ones, it appears, which had set out to buy the larger or more expensive homes.

Even among the renters our workers were found to be paying out a much greater proportion of their income for shelter than is economically sound. But in the case of renters it was a little easier for them to adjust this item in their living expenses to the incomes they received. The average family earnings for all renters in the four weeks before August 1 was just over \$42. For those which paid rent of less than \$15 per month the average was \$34.60. The average amounted to \$47.85 for those households which were paying between \$15 and \$20 per month for rent, and to \$50 for those which were spending \$20 or more.

To meet the high, relatively fixed charges for rent and home payments, the workers had to retrench stringently on all other expenditures. Practically all of the households had cut down on the amount which they spent for clothes. Some had purchased no new clothes at all. About 85 per cent of the families had reduced the amount which they normally spent on food. Not only were they buying poorer qualities and fewer varieties of food, but many were actually eating less. Children frequently were going without necessary milk. About two-fifths of the families had taken to raising their own vegetables in their back yards in order to cut down on the cost of food. Other families had limited their outlays for fuel and light, had foregone needed medical attention and dispensed with expenditures for recreation and education. In 26 of the households the electricity had been shut off. Thirty-seven of the families had purchased no fuel whatever during the past year.

Taken as a whole, the report on this survey, by a governmental subdivision, on "The Effects of the Depression on Wage Earners' Families" attests so forcefully to the growing need for social security measures that it is impossible for anyone to ignore it.

DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled \$2.50



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Steady Work

A lineman's job is always steady,
At night when there's trouble he's got to be ready,
He fights the storms, rain, snow and sleet,
Till his shoes are wet, soaked through to his feet.

He works all day and goes home at night,
He sleeps very sound if there's no trouble in sight,
But the telephone rings. "Get on your clothes!"
And where he will go he never knows.

He jumps on the car and gets away,
May be gone for a week, or just for a day.
He repairs his trouble and then comes in,
And maybe just to go out again.

He fixes the trolley, telephones and all,
When he's home he waits for a telephone call.
If his wire is down a caller is sent,
And on the job maybe all night is spent.

The wires are down, the poles are bare,
And they're never fixed till the lineman gets there.
Look here, look there, look everywhere
And you'll find the tracks of the lineman there.

Look up the highest hill, down the lowest valley,
On the main street of the town, or the dirtiest alley—
As I've said before, he never knows,
When he is called, just where he goes.

Pliers and connectors are his main tools,
But he never uses those long-legged office stools,
In the nice cozy office where there is heat,
And they yell at the linemen to get on their feet.

They never realize through the many days,
Just what are the lineman's dastardly ways,
They say, put in the day on your poles and wires,
For that is the way the company hires.

He might work day and night and do his best,
And maybe never have but a couple of hours' rest.
If you don't believe this statement is true,
Just follow him around and see him through.

O. TOWNSEND,
L. U. No. 427.

* * *

How About It, Judge?

Little Winifred wanted to know, "Daddy, why do the governor and the judges get their salaries first and the teachers go without? They would not be governor and judges but for the teachers. So, then, why don't the teachers get their salaries first?"

Daddy, who is supposed to know everything, fell down on this. With his reputation at stake, Daddy hopes that the governor and judges may be able to answer this question.

L. W. E. KIMBALL,
I. O., Clearwater, Fla.



Sleepy Steve, L. U. No. 9

We have had this masterpiece hidden away for several months, but we are gonna risk publishing it now. Chicago, get set! The fems are coming!

Muscling In

A photo's but a superficial thing,
Portraits alone reveal the inner flame,
And so my portrait done in oils I bring
To crash the gate into our Hall of Fame.
In reproduction on this page my pic-
ture print, and I my proper place will take
With Masterson, Bill Hanson and Abe Glick,
And incidentally give the fems a break.

SLEEPY STEVE.

* * *

The Day-Room

I.

In a smoke-filled hall, they persistently call,
The brawny wire-stringers of "sparkin'" fame;
Where battlefields are made, kingdoms rise and fade
In many a card, chess and checker game.

II.

Where men, young and old, curly-haired and bold,
Are engrossed in round-table conference
'n' debate;
Discussin' what it takes to get all the breaks,
'Bout those hired and the ones who got the gate!

III.

At the hour of five, when more boys arrive,
A strained eagerness prevails in the air;
Let the 'phone sound, the jobs go 'round and 'round—
That everyone may partake of his share!

IV.

What turmoil there be, it appeals to me,
I enjoy the jolly wisecracks and jest;
Yet, if I had my choice, I'd far more rejoice
To call, occasionally, as a guest!

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

* * *

Alley Oop!

An echo of the New York elevator strike: Variety, theatrical paper, reports that when the strike spread to the Times Square section, vaudeville agents made immediate arrangements with their adagio acts to have themselves tossed upstairs.

We hope that this alleged poem is a lesson to all youse guys, particularly the Brothers of L. U. No. 8, and that the sentiment expressed will console them for missing out on the free beer.

The Wireman's Last Moments, or The Curse of Drink

In the big burg by the sea,
On a cot in a Bowery flop,
A broken old wireman lay,
His heart slowly approaching "stop."

Death in his onward rush

Fast drew near the lonely bed;
On the man's face lay a hectic flush,
From his lips came a trickle of red.

No one to care when he went—
His last half-pint was gone;
Alas! his last two bits he'd spent,
And so for friends, he'd none.

Through his dazed brain there wandered
Thoughts of better days when
His hard-earned dough he squandered.
"Friends?" He had plenty then.

Thoughts of the brunettes he'd loved and fled,
Red-heads for whom he pined,
The "widow" whose man wasn't dead,
The blonds that he wined and dined;

Crap games that he played,
The coin at poker he lightly lost—
Never had his hand been stayed
With worry over what it cost.

From ocean to ocean he had gone,
In those other, palmier days;
He flew high, wide and handsome,
Saving nothing of his pays.

Drink after drink he had bought,
Putting sorrow off until tomorrow,
Until by D. T. he was caught
And laid on this cot so narrow.

Over his frame went a shudder,
In his eyes a bright light shone;
From his lips a sound like "Mother!"
He gave a gasp, sighed, and was gone.

CORN COB WILLIE,
L. U. No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

Oh, Sure There Are

I met an old friend I hadn't seen for many years and we spoke of old times and the conversation drifted into what we made of ourselves. When I told him that I was a journeyman electrician, he stated: "I didn't know that there were electricians who traveled and worked on the trip."

* * *

Duty's Call

A man attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river. A passerby jumped in and brought the man ashore. On recovering his breath, he blurted, "I wish you would mind your own business."

"That's just what I'm doing," was the quick reply. "You've got just as much obligation to live and pay taxes as I have."

JOHN MORRALL,
L. U. No. 134.



THIS technological revolution has thrust itself into all the institutions and practices of government. It has emphasized as never before the role of government as a stabilizer of civilization. In an agricultural age anarchy could rage without disrupting far-spread networks of industry, commerce, and intercourse. For a thousand years feudal Europe, divided into hundreds of kingdoms and principalities, managed to survive but our modern technological society simply cannot operate unless governments are able to maintain order over wide areas of the earth's surface. The cutting of a single railway line by bandits or revolutionists may bring starvation to people hundreds of miles away.

—CHARLES A. BEARD.

